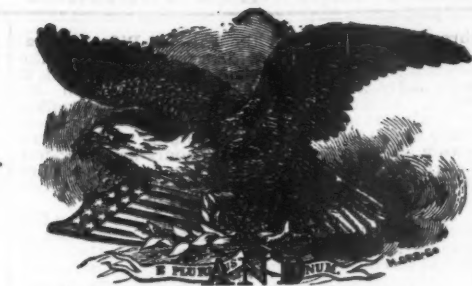


## ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

## NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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WHOLE NUMBER 1186.

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THE Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed by the House on Saturday last precisely as reported from the committee over two months ago. No attempt was made to amend it in any way, but regret was expressed by Mr. BEACH and others that no provision was made for the new gymnasium and department of chemistry and other new works for which estimates to the amount of nearly \$40,000 were submitted by the Academy officials. The bill appropriates \$297,805, being \$12,216.64 less than for the current fiscal year. It contains about \$7,000 for new public works.

THE inquiry of "Regular," answered in the JOURNAL of April 24, calls attention to the varying instructions as to challenging given by officers in cases where there is no countersign. It would be more in conformity with correct methods to require throughout the Army exact compliance with the regulations in this as in all other respects. The Army Regulations prescribe a countersign—and this should be adhered to—under all circumstances, especially for the instruction afforded to new men and sharpening their memories and attention. The war developed many ludicrous features in this respect—liable to be renewed for want of experience. As it is now men on guard are greatly perplexed by the conflicting instructions they receive from officers.

*La France Militaire* of April 24 says that field and garrison trials are to be made with the new repeating rifles which will be issued to two battalions of infantry. Both are conversions of the French service arm, the GRAS. One has the receiver altered to admit the LEE magazine; the other follows the design of the KROPATSCHEK, having an under-barrel tube magazine containing seven cartridges. The GRAS-LEE, says our contemporary, is not only a lighter arm but also less complicated than the GRAS-KROPATSCHEK. It will be interesting to note the result of the forthcoming trial of these two above-mentioned arms. The KROPATSCHEK has for some years been issued to the French Navy, and was used in the late Annam and Tonkin campaign. One of the most serious reverses experienced by the European troops is ascribed to the assured fact that their adversaries were equipped with and carefully drilled in the use of LEE's repeaters, furnished by the Chinese Government.

THE order recently issued by Colonel R. I. DODGE 11th Infantry, which we publish this week under the regimental heading, will be read with satisfaction by those of the line of the Army subject to detail, who believe in rotation in office. In this order Colonel DODGE relieves his regimental adjutant and quartermaster, testifies in doing so in emphatic terms to their energy and efficiency but announces his belief that "rotation in these positions is, in time of peace, directly in the interests of the Service and of Army education, giving to each and every efficient 1st lieutenant an opportunity to make himself thoroughly proficient, not only in line but in staff duties." He further declares that during his term of service as Colonel of the 11th, the regimental staff officers will be appointed for the extreme limit of three years. That Colonel DODGE in this action, has sacrificed his personal feelings and de-

sires to a sense of duty toward the Service there can be no question. Neither can there be, we think, any question as to the soundness of principles which he takes occasion to express.

*Broad Arrow* says: "If the naval debates in the House of Commons serve no other useful purpose, they at least have the effect of bringing to the surface the latent ignorance of our legislators concerning some of the most important matters with which they are currently supposed to be competent to deal." For "Commons" substitute "Representatives" and we have a statement of home application, and one that may be extended so as to include debates on Army matters. The calm self-confidence with which our honorable representatives will propound views which are the obvious offspring of ignorance makes one despair of the possibilities of national legislation. If some of them are as ignorant of other matters as they show themselves to be concerning Military and Naval subjects it is fortunate for the country that Congress is the unwieldy body that it is. It is not merely of ignorance that we complain—that is to be expected—it is rather of the disposition to suspect of sinister purpose every man whose experience enables him to talk intelligently with reference to the wants of the Army and Navy. To favor legislative consideration of necessities which in the view of every well informed man are imperative, is to subject one to the charge of promoting military despotism or military extravagance in some form.

NAPOLEON on his return from Elba found that France had 100,000 disabled officers and soldiers. The officers on half pay, the soldiers drawing pensions or half pay. He ascertained that 80,000 of them although unable to march or bear the hardships of a campaign, were able to perform garrison and city duty. Some of these he armed and placed in the fortifications, others he used as guards, others to drill recruits, to arm and equip troops, to purchase and ship supplies, as clerks, orderlies, etc. All this work required officers and men who had military knowledge and experience and whom it would have been necessary to detail from the field. Yet it was as efficiently performed by the light duty men. Thus this employment of the disabled, enabled NAPOLEON to put 30,000 additional troops into the field for the Waterloo Campaign of 1815. The United States has a list of retired officers and a list of pensioners; many of both classes are amply competent to perform fort, garrison, and city military duty, and if now employed would be "preparing for war," that is, they would be learning and performing exactly what they would have to perform during a war. Employing them would enable the active forces to be concentrated in a few large posts, where the Army could keep up with other armies in drill, discipline, and military knowledge. Scattered as they now are they never see a brigade or regimental drill and rarely ever a battalion drill. A Lieutenant of Cavalry said a few days ago: "I have been on duty with my troop continuously for six years and in that time have not seen a single battalion drill." An entire troop of Regular Cavalry could have enlisted, served their five years, and discharged without once attending or ever seeing a battalion drill.

If the press report that the joint commission on the various scientific bureaus of the Government will recommend no change in the conduct of the

Coast Survey be correct, as it probably is, there will be considerable disappointment among those naval officers who have of late been active in the movement to have the hydrographic work of the survey turned over to the Navy. In this connection the article on "The Survey of the Coast," by Lieutenant GEORGE L. DYER, in the last number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, is of interest, as showing the extent to which the naval appropriation is drawn upon to support this work, for doing which it receives no credit whatever, being apparently regarded in the Coast Survey office in the light of a necessary evil. During the last fiscal year the Navy expended in this way over \$239,000, while the expenditure of the Coast Survey for hydrographic work (the legitimate work of the office) was only a little over \$37,000, out of a total appropriation of \$518,000. It would certainly seem that either the Coast and Geodetic Survey should bear the expense now borne by the Navy, so that that arm of the Service should receive the benefit of all the money appropriated for its support, or else that the work should be done by the Navy, which now pays for nearly seven-eighths of it. A strong indictment is brought by Mr. DYER in the statement "admitted by all the witnesses for the Coast Survey, that the coast is not yet surveyed, although it was commenced eighty years ago, and there has been spent for this purpose the sum of \$24,593,143" up to 1881. Commander BARTLETT testifies that "on one occasion he took with him to the Coast Survey office more than one hundred charts of different localities, every one of which contained errors; these had been supplied to the Hydrographic Office as correct and ready for issue to our ships of war." Mr. DYER finds fault with the polyconic projection used in the charts and brings to light a letter from the late Rear Admiral CHARLES H. DAVIS opposing its use and recommending that of MERCATOR, which is that upon which all other charts are constructed.

A curious phase of the conflict between naval officers trained at Annapolis and the civilians with whom their duty brings them into contact is developed in the testimony of the Coast Survey assistant, now in charge of the office, where he states in effect that a college professor can take the field during his summer vacation and do work that "he has never known to be rejected," while naval officers cannot learn to do the same work in less than five or six years; and this statement is made by a man who (according to the testimony of the Hydrographic Inspector) "has done less hydrographical work than a young naval officer would do in two months on the Survey." Mr. DYER's occasional caustic comments afford much food for reflection; and it is sincerely to be hoped that if the conduct of the hydrographic work upon the coast is to remain under the control of the office where it now is, the law governing the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey may be made so stringent that the important work of the survey of the coast (which has been suffered to fall almost into a "desuetude" that can hardly be called "innocuous") may be diligently prosecuted to a final and speedy conclusion.

SECOND COMPTROLLER MAYNARD has decided that every soldier who enlisted after April 14, 1861, and was honorably discharged after serving two years for the purpose of enabling him to accept a commission, is entitled to the additional bounty of \$50, provided he was not entitled to any greater bounty than \$100 under the laws existing at the date of the passage of the additional bounty act.

## INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issues of Jan. 30 and March 13 last appeared articles signed respectively "E. F." and "A. D. S.," and headed as above, that are of much interest. I beg to offer some remarks on the subject on account of its importance and not in a partisan spirit. As a matter of fact neither of the above mentioned authors are known to the writer, and the opinions about to be expressed are those of a naval officer of considerable experience.

The gist of the discussion is this: A man-of-war (foreign or otherwise) enters a port of the United States where there is a military post; the commandant of the post sends a junior officer on board to offer the usual courtesies and civilities; this visit is returned by a junior. Thus far there is no question, the custom being universal, and in the Navy the first is termed a boarding visit. Now the point at issue presents itself: the preliminary visits having been disposed of, which chief officer in command is to pay the first visit? Section 625, Army Regulations, states that the commandant of the post "is always to receive the first visit without regard to rank." This rule is at variance with the custom in all countries so far as the observation of the writer has extended. Army Circular No. 11, issued under date of Dec. 8, 1885, confirms Sec. 625. This fact would seem to indicate that the subject has recently been agitated; then follows the remarks of your correspondent E. F., commenting upon the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief. In the opinion of the writer E. F. presents the case logically, correctly, and in accordance with the usage of the day. A. D. S. seems desirous of obtaining some information on the subject and therefore the following is submitted:

The Navy Regulations of 1876 contain an article requiring the first official visit of courtesy between the commandant of a naval station and the commander of one or more ships to be paid by the latter without regard to rank; par. 22, page 15. This in spirit is similar to Sec. 625, Army Regulations. Then follows Regulation Circular No. 3, of April 28, 1877, partially quoted by E. F., which has reference to official visits of courtesy between United States and foreign naval officers, and was the result of an international agreement. Par. 22, page 15, Navy Regulations of 1876, was always unpopular; not in accordance with the customs of the Service, and caused much trouble. For this reason, presumably, the Secretary of the Navy issued Regulation Circular No. 16, quoted by A. D. S. Official visits of courtesy do not seem to the writer to have any particular connection with national salutes or International Law. The incoming ship salutes first because her salute is national and rendered to the flag of the country or its sovereign authority, and there is no question of precedence; in addition, it is now in accordance with an international agreement. When, however, it comes to the question of salutes paid to the flags or pennants or officials the junior in grade always salutes first. The following are quotations from the British Navy Regulations, Art. 57, page 16:

The following rules, in which the maritime powers generally have concurred, are to be observed by all Naval officers in reference to the interchange of visits with officers of friendly foreign men-of-war in all ports, whether British or foreign:

## A Preliminary Visit.

b. Official Visit.—1. Within 24 hours of arrival the flag or other officer in chief command of the arriving ship or ships will visit the officer in chief command of the fleet or squadron or single ships of war (as the case may be) of another nationality, present at the port, if he be his equal in grade, and in the visit will be returned within 24 hours of being paid. In the case of officers of different grades, the inferior will, in such cases, pay the first visit, the same limits of time being observed as to the visit and its return.

2. The grades are: I. Admiral; II. Vice Admiral; III. Rear Admiral; IV. Commodore; V. Captain; VI. Commander; VII. Lieutenant, or other officer in command.

c. Return Visits.—1. Officers of superior grades will return calls as follows: All flag officers, including commodores, will return the visits of captains and those of grades superior to captains. They will send their flag captains or commanders to return the visits of commanders, lieutenants, and other officers in command.

2. Captains and officers of a lower grade will return the calls of commanders and officers of inferior rank in command.

d. Visits of other than the senior officers.—1. In the case of a fleet or squadron arriving at or being in a port, and after the interchange of visits between the senior officers shall have taken place, the captain or other officers in command of the several ships of war arriving will call upon the captains or other officers in command of the ships-of-war in port, who will return the visits.

e. Reciprocity to be observed.—1. Her Majesty's officers may expect that perfect reciprocity will be observed in similar circumstances by foreign naval officers in respect to these visits of ceremony.

The French Navy Regulations contain similar rules; Art. 851, page 243.

The writer regrets that the regulations governing official visits of courtesy between British Army and Navy officers, if there are any, are not available for consultation. In the French regulations, however, it is carefully prescribed that the junior in grade shall always pay the first visit, whatever branch of the government he represents, and in case of equal grades the last comes. There is no doubt but what Sec. 625, Army Regulations, is wrong, and that neither foreign nor United States Naval officers will be governed by it. NAVY.

## RIFLE FIRING AT WILLET'S POINT.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., May 8, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"The proximity of Creedmoor seems to be rather paralyzing to rifle shooting." Thus opens a paragraph in your issue of to-day. In illustration, Willet's Point is referred to as appearing in G. O. No. 22, current series, A. G. O., as 96 in order of merit of posts, with an average of 40.42, and Schuyler, 117, and 8.46. Other posts in New York Harbor with low figures of merit are mentioned. Will you not kindly note the disadvantage under which the two named labor?

To attain a high figure of merit, certainly a range and time to use it are necessary. The first, Schuyler, has not, and hence deserves the more credit for the figure of merit secured. You say, "the nearer the church, the farther from God;" but nearer the church, the widow's mite is wont to be highly approved. At Willet's Point there are two ranges, one of 300 yards, the other of 600. Sharpshooters have been able to qualify and skirmishers to fire, mainly

through the kindness of the National Rifle Association in allowing the use of their range, and to take advantage of this skirmishers have had to march 12 miles daily in going to and returning from the range. At the post ranges last season, the Battalion of Engineers having been increased, 209 men fired, while in 1884 but 143 fired. Assuming that for the season, each target was in use 9 hours daily for five days of each week, each of these men averaged but 10-12 hours rifle shooting, this supposing no interruptions whatever in the use of targets.

Your notice of the summer programme at the Engineer School of Application gives a slight idea of possible interruptions, but in connection therewith should be considered the increased attention paid to torpedo instruction, and the fact that officers not always being available, ranges must at times be out of use.

What the Engineer Battalion has done in the past, with fewer men, hence more time, and when no weight was given to skirmish firing, firing impracticable and well-nigh impossible for the Willet's Point garrison, is well known. What the Engineer Battalion can still do with more time and space available for duties only indirectly pertaining to this branch of the service, is shown by last season's record of Co. E, post of West Point, viz.: 45 men firing and attaining an individual figure of merit, 92.22, above that of any division and of any department save Dakota, hence decidedly above the average.

The endeavor of Gen. Abbot to provide, at least, a system of torpedo defence for our defenceless harbors and to have as many trained men as possible ready to operate this system in time of need, necessitates greater attention of the Willet's Point garrison to strictly engineering duties, without, however, neglecting those required to enable engineer soldiers to efficiently support the civil authorities when called upon so to do. MARKSMAN.

## A RETROSPECT OF FORTY YEARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHEN a regiment has been in the service 40 years it ought to have something of a record and is entitled to honorable mention. This holds good with the 3d Cavalry, which was organized as the regiment of mounted riflemen in May, 1846. This organization was originally intended for service on the road to Oregon and for the protection of emigrants on their way thither. As the Mexican War broke out before it was fully prepared for the field, its destination was changed, and it was sent to Mexico, where it rendered great service to the republic. At Vera Cruz it was first under fire and at the battle of Cerro Gordo on April 18, 1847, had Capt. Mason and Lieuts. Ewell and Davis killed, and Lieuts. Maury, Gibbs, and Gordon wounded, the total loss to the regiment being 74 men. At Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, in August and September, 1846, it suffered severely, losing 110 officers and men killed and wounded. Major Loring, Capt. Simonson, Backenstos, and Tucker, Lieuts. John G. Walker, Russell, Maury, and Palmer were among the wounded. At Huamantla, October 9, 1847, Capt. Samuel H. Walker was killed, and Troop C, which he commanded, lost 17 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing. The loss to the regiment at Vera Cruz was six, and at Puebla three.

After the close of the War, the regiment was re-fitted in the States and then sent to Oregon, where, in an Indian fight on Rogue River, Lieut. James Stuart was mortally wounded on June 17, 1851, and died on the following day. The gold mines having been discovered in California, many of the men deserted from the regiment and it was ordered back to the States and sent to Texas, where it rendered good service. Capt. Michael E. Van Buren, having been mortally wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians at Proscenius on July 11, 1854, and died nine days afterward. Lieut. George B. Cosby was severely wounded by the Indians in a conflict with them near Lake Trinidad, Texas, on May 9, 1854. On Oct. 3, of the same year, Lieut. Eugene A. Carr was wounded in an Indian fight near Fort Davis, Texas. The regiment was sent to New Mexico early in the year 1855, where it was actively engaged against hostile Indians and Capt. George McLane was severely wounded in a conflict with Navajoes on Aug. 29, 1855. The same officer was killed by them on Oct. 13, 1860. The regiment received great credit for its operations against the Coyotero and Mogoyon Apaches, of New Mexico. Capt. Gibbs, commanding a detachment, was highly distinguished in a conflict with the Mimbres Apaches and was severely wounded on March 8, 1857. A battalion of the rifles assisted in taking possession of Salt Lake City, during the Utah Expedition in the spring of 1858, being commanded by Col. Loring.

During the civil war the regiment was engaged at Valverde, New Mexico, Feb. 21, 1862, where Captain Alexander McRae was killed. Major Duncan was wounded at Galisteo. Part of the rifles had the misfortune to be taken prisoners near San Augustin Springs, New Mexico, in July, 1861, at which time Lieut. McNally was wounded, and it was some time before an exchange was effected, the ranks in the meantime having become very much depleted, and it was found almost impossible to fill them up owing to the high bounties paid by the States to Volunteers. Several of the officers, however, served with other organizations, and in this duty Captains John P. Hatch and Dubois and Lieuts. Van Vliet and James were wounded. Lieut. George Harrington was killed at Memphis, August 21, 1864. Six companies of the regiment were got together at St. Louis in the summer of 1862, put in good shape, and sent to Tennessee, the other six companies not being filled up until the war closed. From Memphis they went to Little Rock, Ark. Two companies participated in the actions at Tusculum and Cherokee Station, Alabama. When the war closed the regiment was sent to New Mexico, where it was again engaged against the Indian tribes, and in an action fought on Dec. 28, 1869, Lieut. Franklin Yeaton was seriously wounded and died from its effects some time afterward. The Third was sent from New Mexico to Arizona, where it had several important engagements with the savages, those on Pinal Creek, Apache Mountains, Tonto Basin, and the Whetstone Mountains being the most successful. In the latter Lieut. Howard B. Cushing, commanding, was killed on May 5, 1871.

From Arizona the Third went to Wyoming Territory where it was successfully engaged against the

Sioux Indians, rendering good service at the action near the mouth of Little Powder river, Montana, on March 17, 1876. Again at the conflict on the Rose Bud, Wyo., June 17, in the same year where Captain Guy V. Henry was severely wounded and in the action at Slim Buttes where Lieut. Von Luettwitz lost a leg. At the Rose Bud nine enlisted men of the 3d Cavalry were killed and fifteen wounded.

At the Cheyenne outbreak at Fort Robinson, Neb., in the month of January, 1879, Capt. Wessells was wounded and nine enlisted men were killed and ten wounded. At the attack upon Thornburgh's command at Milk Creek, Colorado, in September, 1879, by the Utes, twenty enlisted men of Troop E, 3d Cavalry, were killed and wounded.

In 1882 the Third was sent to Arizona under Col. Brackett, where, in the month of July, it defeated a band of Apaches which had been giving a great deal of trouble. The fight occurred at the Big Dry Wash on July 17, and Lieuts. Converse and Morgan were seriously wounded. The Third remained in Arizona until the spring of 1885 when it was sent to Texas. Capt. Crawford was sent back to Arizona for service in that Department and while leading his command in Sonora, against the hostile Apaches was mortally wounded near Nacori, on Jan. 11, 1886, and died on Jan. 18. As will be seen from the foregoing sketch the regiment has done well wherever it has been stationed and proved equal to every call made upon it. In the Mexican and civil wars its valor was tested, and upon the plains of Texas and amid the mountains of Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, and Arizona it has done much toward settling the Indian problem.

## THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

My attention has been called to your editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 17, in which you publish an extract from the London "Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine," accusing me of having deliberately copied an article entitled "Mounted Infantry," from the first number of their periodical, without giving credit for or acknowledging the same. The article in question was sent me in manuscript form, as original, by H. S. Kirwan, then stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y. I have never seen the original article in the "Illustrated Military and Naval Magazine," and had I suspected that the MS. sent me was not an original production, I certainly should not have published it. I was imposed upon, as all editors are liable to be at times. I shall be much obliged to you if you will publish this statement. Very respectfully,

T. H. S. HAMERSLEY,  
Editor of "United Service."

## SHANNON AND CHESAPEAKE, 1813.

ENGLAND, April 12, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE only recently seen your reply in the number for November 7 last, to my inquiry. I have read Roosevelt's work, which you quote, but he is quite wrong in his statements (however fairly intended) of the size of the British ships in that war. The subject is elaborately discussed and numerous authorities quoted (British and American) in "Colburn's United Service Magazine" for April, May, and August, 1885. The question is there substantially settled.

With reference to the Chesapeake's crew if it was a "scratch" and new one, what did the surviving commandant mean in his official report when he wrote, "the men not being called in the way they had been usually exercised?" And again, why did the said crew raise a disturbance previous to going into battle, about the prize money they were entitled to on preceding cruise? In the reprint of "James's Naval History" 1886, there is an appendix to Vol. VI., giving proof of the correctness of his statistics and refutation of statements by Roosevelt in "Naval War of 1812." Bentley's, Publishers, London, April, 1886. Respectfully, WARWICKSHIRE.

## ANENT THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SINCE its adoption, the emblem of a crescent as the badge of the Subsistence Corps has been a source of profound cogitation and quizzical conjecture on the part of the Army as to its application or its fitness. It is asked what relation exists between the issue of rations and the first phase of the moon? What connection can there be between the sale of groceries and the "pale, wan moon climbing the western sky?" Is there a touch of irony intended, something symbolical conveyed, in the use of the first and last quarter of the moon as connecting it with the first and last quarter of the fiscal year? Does the Subsistence Corps think itself a coeurer of the moon, because one sells green cheese and the other is made of it? Why crescent? Why not dichotomous? Gibbous? Full? Why, if they had to go to the heavens for an emblem, like the early Christians, why not take Libra, the scales, and "in hoc signo" — vendes! But imagination grows chaotic and the mind becomes lost in the wide field of conjecture thrown open to it by such suggestions as these, and the badge, like its prototype, is mysterious still.

There is, however, other food for thought in matters connected with the Subsistence Department. Things subliminary, so to speak, that do not appear in a clear light to the observer.

From Snelling to Jackson Barracks, from the Lakes to Alcatraz, the post-oracle has been consulted, but the usual reply is "don't disturb Khamarina." Perhaps some other oracle may speak in more definite terms, his meaning be less shrouded in mystery. I therefore ask, why is it that the officers at a post near a large town can buy cheaper and better groceries in the town than at the post commissary? I do not mean to say that all the groceries were sold cheaper in the town than at the post, but certain articles on the supply table were either of a much inferior grade to those sold at the same price in town, or else were of a higher price and yet the same grade of goods. The Subsistence Department is supposed to buy goods by the car load where the merchant buys, probably, by the case.

A United States Senator, not very long ago, remarked to an officer: "I see you all buy your gro-

series in town, why do you do it?" "Because we can buy cheaper and better there," was the reply. "I cannot understand that," said the Senator, "the Government buys by the car load, and these men in town by the gross; I must see into this." To the lasting regret of many he has "not yet seen into this."

Compare the price-lists of any first-class grocer in New Orleans, Leavenworth, Omaha, St. Paul, or San Francisco with the prices of articles on the "supply table" and see if my statement is not borne out by the facts. But all this may be explained. The oracle's reply may not be so vague but that figures and other facts can be brought to bear on it.

Speaking of the "supply table," what a phenomenal list it is, but, excepting the Congressional Commissary store in Washington, where else was the list ever filled? Like an elaborate menu at a second rate hotel they were "just out" of most of the articles asked for. *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*, it is a very large list, but so many articles are wanting.

REVERDY.

#### HEROES OF THE FIRST ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I TAKE exception to your article in the JOURNAL of May 8, under the heading of the 4th Infantry, in which the San Francisco Post is quoted as follows: "The 4th furnished more Generals to the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion than any other regiment of the Regular Army." It gives the names of ten Generals, viz.: Grant, Sheridan, Russell, Auzur, Prince, Judah, Wallen, Alford, Kautz, and Macfeely. It speaks of Wright as its Colonel. This is a mistake; he was Colonel of the 9th Infantry. The following named General officers were furnished from the 1st Artillery to the Union Army. I take the names from "Haskin's History of the 1st Artillery."

Daniel Tyler.  
Geo. D. Ramsay.  
Jacob Ammen.  
Montgomery C. Meigs.  
Israel Vogdes.  
Wm. B. French.  
Joseph Hooker.  
Irwin McDowell.  
Joseph A. Haskin.  
James B. Ricketts.  
John M. Brannan.  
Seth Williams.  
Abner Doubleday.  
Truman Seymour.  
James B. Fry.

Jeff. C. Davis.  
Absalom Baird.  
Adam J. Slemmer.  
Alvan C. Gillem.  
Henry W. Slocum.  
John M. Schofield.  
John W. Turner.  
Robert Anderson.  
Erasmus D. Keyes.  
Richard H. Jackson.  
Edmund Kirby.  
Judson Kilpatrick.  
Louis G. Arnold.  
Wm. F. Barry.  
Total, 29.

Among those who became General officers in the Confederate Army were J. B. Magruder, H. C. Wayne, J. G. Martin, Samuel Jones, Thos. J. Jackson (Stonewall), A. P. Hill, and J. E. Slaughter. Of the fifty-two officers in the regiment on the 1st of January, 1861, but six resigned to take part with the South.

H. W. HUBBELL, 1st Lieut. 1st Art.  
UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 8, 1886.

#### FOOD FOR THE MARINES.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 20, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE noticed a great many articles of late in your paper regarding desertions in the Army. I don't profess to know much about the Army, but I do know something about the Marine Corps, having been in that branch of the Service for the past thirteen years, consequently, I wish to offer a suggestion which I think would be the means of stopping desertion to a great extent.

The men could be given better food without any extra cost to the Government. Every post in the Marine Corps has a Post Trader who is a citizen. Now I propose to do away with the Post Trader and run the sutler's store in the interest of the men.

For instance, at the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn, there are always between 200 and 250 men stationed there, and I know that the Post Trader's profit is at least \$10 on an average per day.

That \$10 would go a great way in providing the men with something for supper in lieu of dry bread and coffee, which is all that is allowed them at present; and, besides, the men would spend their money more wisely in the canteen if they knew it would come back to them in the shape of food.

U. S. M. CORPS.

#### MONUMENT AT SARATOGA.

The following memorial was presented in the Senate on the 15th of April, signed George Wm. Curtis, John H. Starnin, John Watts De Peyster, Algernon S. Sullivan, Joseph W. Drexel, J. Meredith Read, P. C. Ford, D. F. Ritchie, E. F. Bullard, Chas. K. Graham, W. A. Sackett, William L. Stone—Committee on Design, Saratoga Monument Association:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The Saratoga monument, which in ornate and enduring granite records the most important event of our revolutionary annals, is now completed, and what in these days may be considered phenomenal, completed at the original estimated cost. No debt hangs over it. The Saratoga Monument Association, under whose supervision the structure has been erected, now wish to have the monument dedicated the coming autumn, by which time the braziers for its interior and exterior adornment are expected to be in place; dedicated in a manner worthy of the great event which it commemorates.

The association propose to invite to be present on that occasion the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the foreign ministers accredited to this country, and also delegations from the different States of the Union.

It is also proposed to extend to the French Government a special invitation to send a representative delegation, since it was the surrender of Burgoyne which brought about the French alliance, and thus enabled the contest finally to be decided in favor of the Colonies.

But the Saratoga Monument Association, having exhausted all the available means at their disposal, and themselves entirely powerless to make the dedication worthy of a great nation. Accordingly, and bearing in mind the generous spirit which instigated Congress to appropriate \$100,000 for the celebration of the surrender at Yorktown, which event would have been rendered impossible but for the surrender at Saratoga, the association respectfully ask from your honorable body an appropriation adequate to insure the success of the proposed dedication. The association, although believing that \$20,000 would not be too much to ask for, yet willingly leave Congress to determine the sum which it thinks should be sufficient for the purpose indicated, praying that action be taken as soon as possible in order that the committee having the work in charge may know what can be depended upon, and make arrangements accordingly.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Mr. Miller, in presenting it, stated that Congress

has made one or two appropriations to aid in the erection of this monument. Moneys were also appropriated by the State of New York, and a very large sum, \$100,000 or more, collected by private subscriptions.

#### THE DRY DOCK AT MARE ISLAND, CAL.

THE REMOVAL OF THE COFFER DAM.—FLOODING THE DOCK AND TESTING THE PUMPING MACHINERY.

THE work in progress on the stone dry dock at Mare Island has been so far completed at the end of last year, and the erection of the pumping machinery advanced to such a degree, that it became necessary to make arrangements for the actual test of this machinery as required by contract before the payment to the contractors. In order to make this test, and to prepare for the use of the dock, the removal of the coffer dam surrounding the entrance to the dock was necessary to admit the caisson, allow the entrance of water, and to make a fairway for the entrance and departure of vessels into dock. Calls for proposals for removing the coffer dam were twice made by advertisement. The first brought offers ranging from \$39,750 to \$50,000, one of \$24,500 coming after the bids were opened and too late to be considered under the law. The second series of offers ranged from \$15,000 to \$39,000, the estimate of probable cost made by Civil Engineers Brown and Wolcott, and revised by Civil Engineer Menocal, being \$20,000. It was found impossible to hold to their agreements any of the bidders until it came to John Hackett, who bid \$39,000. This indicating the existence of a combination against the Government, the Civil Engineers were instructed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks to go ahead with the work themselves, and purchase the necessary material and apparatus not on hand.

By the 21st of April the caisson was safely in place and the engines working. From the 23d to the 26th of April the official test of the pumping machine was made before a Board consisting of Captain F. V. McNair, Chief Engr. G. F. Kutz, and Civil Engr. Wolcott. Their report, received May 7, was most satisfactory to the Bureau and gratifying to the contractors, the Southworth Foundry and Machine Co. of Philadelphia. The pumps more than fulfilled in every respect the requirements of the contract, and are so far as known unrivalled in the results by any pumping machinery in the world. The simple statements that these two pumps when the dock was filled with water to the capacity of 6,210,000 gallons emptied the dock in 55 minutes shows their ability. If a vessel were to be docked, its displacement deducted would render the time of emptying the dock much less. The two pumps are of the improved Gwynne type, with 36 inch outlet and inlet, disc of 5 ft. 6 in., of a mean capacity under the actual trial of 112,922 gallons per minute; the maximum discharge of both pumps under the same trial being 137,797 gallons per minute, the lift being from one to thirty-six feet. The revolutions varied from 140 to 160 per minute, actual steam pressure being from 50 to 60 lbs. The cost of the pumps and engines set up were \$47,900. The boilers for the pumps were made by the Steam Engineering Department of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, under the direction of Chief Engineer George F. Kutz, U. S. N., at a cost of \$4,000 less than the bids of private parties in California.

We are in receipt of an extract from the report of operations at Mare Island, for March, 1886, by Civil Engr. Wolcott from which we gather the following particulars concerning the removal of the coffer dam:

May 16 the work of removing the earth filling inside the coffer dam was completed to a depth of 10 ft. below the coping and without accident, in spite of the removal of this support for the dam. The shoring was carried down to the bottom and inspections made nearly every hour to discover any symptom of distress in any portion of the work, but nothing was observed beyond disquieting indications, such as the separation of the clay puddling from the line of piling and its sinking four or five inches; the breaking out of small streams of water and the stoppage of old leaks elsewhere. Under streams from the pumps the earth removed was evenly distributed over the site and well compacted.

Next followed the boring of the inner row of piles 15 in. sq., with eleven holes 1 1/2 in. in diameter, leaving for support strips between the holes aggregating 3 3/4 in. width. The piles of the buttresses were sawed off except three in each which were bored. This was to prevent their displacement when the dock was filled, they have a displacement of nearly 12 tons beyond their own weight at high water. To assist in securing the piles when they were bored old timbers were placed along this inner row above the holes, its lower edge being 37 feet below coping; against these timbers were placed shores abutting against the concrete and granite masonry.

In almost all cases the earth filling followed the withdrawal of the auger in the shape of long cylinders of clay and mud extending twelve to fourteen inches inside of the pile; in some cases these holes were plugged with short soft plugs, to prevent a sudden settlement by these numerous escapes; this was an indication of the heavy pressure against the piling; a constant cracking, similar to the crackers, was kept up after a pile was bored and a sharp loud report followed the sawing of the piles off the buttresses.

The auger holes were next sounded in each and every pile with iron rods to see that all were cut through and straight, and no large splinters might be left to prevent free operation of the dredges in the future. While the boring and sawing was in progress, old grain sacks filled with mud were secured to the braces with rope yarn stops, being slightly in excess of the displacement of the brace, so that it should not be disturbed when the water was admitted, but could be brought to the surface by breaking the stops holding the sacks by means of old lines brought to the top of the dam. Thus the inner row of the dock could be kept intact until the other rows were removed and all the puddling allowed to fall out to the front and under the influence of the strong tidal currents be well swept away, while the minor row presented a smooth straight surface to its action. All the work had been well completed and in readiness by 11.30 A. M., Saturday, March 20, and at 11.40 A. M. the gates in the sluices, cut 30 inches square, in each wing of the dam about half tide on a line with the face of the dock, were opened and the water allowed to come in; they led down upon the concrete of the apron and the rush of the water was arrested on piles of muck filled with mud which made excellent cushions to its impact. By taking the water at half tide the flow was easily controlled, and the washing of the mud into the dock prevented. When the dock was two-thirds filled the sluices were closed until the outer lines of piling were removed to prevent the ebb and flow of the tide and the deposits of the scourings in the dock. The accuracy of the work was proven by the fact that the flow across the floor of the invert was so straight and true as could be made. The water fell in an even sheet the full width of the opening on to the floor of the dock at exactly the same instant, and in rising the sluices were truly wetted around the whole of the dock at the same absolute time. The gates in the tunnels were also tested and found in excellent order.

The apparatus for pulling the piles was put in order on April 15, and the drawing of the line of fender piles in front of the dam commenced on the 16th. This apparatus con-

sists of a very strongly constructed scow, 70 feet long and 34 feet wide, having a freeboard of 5 ft., with all the weights on board ready for work, and a strongly constructed pile driver gins. She has two engines, one of which was used in hauling on the fall and the other to work the jarring apparatus, in design being to haul down as much as possible with the purchase, and in the event of not drawing the pile to make the far fast and to pound it loose. This latter device worked admirably, but owing to the strain on the scow due to the heavy blow it was discontinued for fear of breaking it in pieces. Its use is entirely novel and would have proven of great benefit could its services be safely continued or a suitable scow obtained.

This row of round fender piles it was stated (there being no record of them) were 65 to 75 feet long and driven 40 feet into the mud and hard pan. It was therefore anticipated that great trouble would be experienced in pulling them up, but to the great surprise and delight of the engineers they came after one hard pull very readily and rapidly, so that all, 66 in number, were withdrawn in five days.

The outer row of sheet piles of the coffer dam, 15 inches square, were next attacked. The three rows, which compose the dam, are tied together at the top, and at extreme low tide by long two-inch round iron bolts, which, passing through wale pieces on either side 8 feet apart, bound the whole mass together. Two shorter bolts extended only through the wale pieces of each row between the long tie bolts. As only one end of these bolts were exposed at extreme low tide, it was necessary that they should be cut off inside, and the wale pieces removed from both sides of the row before the piles were free. Beginning at the northeast corner of the dam, one pile was started by means of two 90-ton hydraulic jacks and two other piles pulled out with the pile bolts. This made a break in the solid front of the dam. By working day and night when the tide suited the puddling along the piles was washed out four feet wide by a powerful jet of water from a steam pump until the lower wale pieces and the iron rods were exposed.

With a common wood hand-saw these heavy rods were sawn in two, the average time being 20 minutes for each two-inch bolt; two bolts could be cut before the saw was sharpened; this was the happy suggestion of one of the workmen, and it saved no end of labor and expense.

The wale pieces were split off with iron wedges and the piles thus freed. Contrary to previous experience, these enormous piles were withdrawn, only after a very severe pull amounting in some cases to 80 tons. Frequently the heaviest strain was maintained for two hours on a single pile with a rising tide before it would move the least fraction of an inch. In one case the pile was pulled asunder where the wood was perfectly sound by the terrific strain. This pile was afterward withdrawn after long effort and severe toil. The greatest difficulty was experienced by the pulling off of the heads of these piles, when it would be necessary to wait for low water to go on with the work. These were veracious and expensive delays, but could not be avoided. All the front row were drawn without a single pile or stump remaining except three, which were broken off, one 39, one 40, and another 41 feet below the dock coping; these had evidently been shattered in driving and were so deep down that there will always be 30 feet of water over them at extreme low tide. They are ten feet below the surface of the hard pan and cannot be reached by a dredger.

As the bolts were cut that bound the rows together the front row sprung outward three or four feet, and as the piles were removed the puddling slipped down into deep water and as it broke up was very largely washed away with the tides. This action was anticipated and its realization was highly satisfactory.

In conclusion, Mr. Wolcott says: "The cost thus far has been within that submitted in my estimate, and I have no reason to apprehend that any unforeseen difficulty will arise to change this favorable result. The workmen engaged on this dangerous and difficult work have not been injured even in the slightest manner, and they have worked faithfully and without complaint in rain, mud and water until they were almost unrecognizable, at all hours and with an interest as to the result hardly second to my own."

(From the London Engineer, April 10.)

#### ERICSSON'S SUBMARINE GUNS.

EXPERIMENTS will shortly be made with a submarine cannon constructed by Mr. Ericsson, an American engineer. The weapon is cast in steel, and when fitted either to war ships or merchant vessels is destined to discharge torpedoes with the aid of gunpowder. In the French Marine the use of compressed air for the launching of torpedoes has almost entirely given place to the employment of powder, for which is claimed the three-fold advantage of economy in cost, economy in space on shipboard, and by it a greater initial rapidity is given to the torpedo. Ericsson's cannon is a piece about ten yards in length, with a diameter of about sixteen inches, and from it can be discharged a torpedo of a length of about eight yards, and weighing nearly a ton. Under the action of 30 lb. of powder the torpedo should be effective at a range of 300 yards, and its passage through the water has been calculated at a rate of thirty-five yards per second. From the drawings seen by a correspondent it appears that the torpedoes of the inventor are without any motive power similar to the Whitehead; they are pointed at one end, the centre fits the bore of the piece, and the extremity that rests nearest the powder chamber when the projectile is in the gun terminates in a flat surface, against which the piston presses and drives the torpedo into the weapon. This piston has a head similar to that of an ordinary piston rod, but is of such proportions as to withstand the shock of the explosion in the powder chamber; indeed, it forms one of its ends, and is held in place by a powerful spring. A gutta-percha plate prevents the influx of water to the barrel of the cannon, and precautions are also made against the powder chamber becoming damp after the firing of the charge. When fitted in the rear of war-vessels the loading and the working of the gun should offer no greater difficulties than the compressed air tube system, but until experiments have been made it will be difficult to judge the value of the invention as an armament of steamers or merchantmen. After discharge by electricity the reloading of the piece naturally presents difficulty, and a difficulty with which the inventor would seem to be unable to grapple because his plan necessitates the removal of the cannon from its support or cradle at the side of the ship in order that it may be hauled up and recharged above water. What with the delay this proceeding must lead to and the uncertainty of lowering the cannon to its proper position in the cradle again, some doubt must exist as to the real and practical value of the invention.

#### RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

As it passed the House, the River and Harbor Bill makes the following division of the total appropriation:

Maine.....	\$150,000	Arkansas.....	\$148,000
New Hampshire.....	8,000	Tennessee.....	494,500
Vermont.....	15,000	Kentucky.....	257,000
Massachusetts.....	214,000	Indiana.....	132,500
Rhode Island.....	95,000	Ohio.....	348,000
Connecticut.....	255,000	Illinois.....	205,000
New York.....	835,000	Michigan.....	915,500
New Jersey.....	120,000	Wisconsin.....	35,500
Pennsylvania.....	491,000	Minnesota.....	100,000
Delaware.....	105,000	Montana.....	25,000
Maryland.....	157,000	California.....	322,500
Virginia.....	404,000	Missouri.....	17,500
West Virginia.....	215,500	Oregon.....	605,000
North Carolina.....	236,500	Washington Terri- tory.....	14,500
South Carolina.....	441,000	Ohio River.....	500,000
Florida.....	314,000	Falls of Ohio.....	200,000
Alabama.....	275,000	Missouri River.....	610,000
Mississippi.....	103,500	Mississippi River.....	3,825,000
Louisiana.....	163,000	Examination and surveys.....	100,000
Texas.....	650,000		

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL J. C. FREMONT became a member of the G. A. R. this week.

CAPTAIN LEOPOLD O. PARKER, 1st Infantry, and family are visiting relatives at Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., is still detained at Highland Falls, N. Y., by the illness of his son.

CAPTAIN J. W. MARTIN, 4th Cavalry, who is awaiting retirement, will spend the summer at Geneva, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN and family will locate for the summer at "Shadyside," near Brightwood.

CAPTAIN JOHN LEE, U. S. Army, retired, who has been residing at Emporia, Kansas, has gone to Florida.

LIEUTENANT S. S. PAGUE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pague, were guests, recently, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

LIEUTENANT S. C. VEDDER, R. Q. M., 19th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Clark, Tex., from a visit to San Antonio.

COLONEL G. L. FENIGER, Assistant Paymaster-General, has returned to Chicago from a visit to Rock Island.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. M. BANISTER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Banister were recent guests at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

Mrs. THOMAS, widow of General Geo. H. Thomas, U. S. A., was a guest at the Brevoort House, New York, this week.

QUARTERMASTER FRANK THORP, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from leave.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., returned to Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, this week, from a visit to Detroit.

COLONEL G. H. ELLIOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been elected an officer of the Natural History Society of Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT A. MCC. GUARD, 19th Infantry, on leave from Camp Del Rio, Texas, has been visiting friends in Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTON, 4th U. S. Artillery, late on college duty at Garden City, Long Island, has rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I.

LIEUTENANT W. K. WRIGHT, 16th Infantry, who has been visiting at Frankfort, Ky., was expected to rejoin this week at Fort Concho, Texas.

MAJOR W. R. LIVERMORE, Corps of Engineers, who has established his office at Kansas City, visited Fort Leavenworth last week, and was the guest of Surgeon Passmore Middleton.

SURGEON H. R. TILTON, U. S. A., bade good-bye this week to friends at Fort Wayne and Detroit, Mich., preparatory to starting for San Francisco for duty on the Pacific Coast.

LIEUTENANT R. R. STEVENS, 6th Infantry, was in Vicksburg, Miss., this week, and made an inspection of the Mississippi Militia at their encampment. He afterwards returned to Jackson, Miss.

SURGEON J. H. PATZEL, U. S. A., has been prevented by illness from joining at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., but was sufficiently recovered to leave Jackson Barracks, La., for that post this week.

GENERAL A. McD. MCCOOK, has taken command of the post of Fort Leavenworth and the School of Application. He found many old friends to welcome his arrival to his new and responsible field of duty.

COLONEL S. C. KELLOGG, A. D. C., has translated for Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan a recent French publication which treats of two new plans for military balloons. The book contains very complete drawings in detail.

GENERAL THOS. H. RUGER, U. S. A., now established at Fort Snelling, has received a cordial welcome from the citizens of St. Paul who have always held in high esteem the several commanders of the Department of Dakota.

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., wife and daughter, now at Oakland, Cal., expect shortly to return to Chicago. Miss Porter has lately returned from China where she has been engaged for several years in missionary labor.

CAPTAIN ROBERT McDONALD, 5th U. S. Infantry, who has been residing at Los Angeles, Cal., for some time past, was retired for age, May 12, thereby promoting 1st Lieut. C. E. Hargous to a captaincy. Captain McDonald entered the Service in 1856, and during his thirty years active service has proved himself an able and efficient soldier and officer.

The Kansas City Times objects to a reported remark by Gen. Crook since his return to Omaha that "there is as much distinction between the actual rank of a major and a brevet major as there is between a turkey and a turkey buzzard." It says the General "is perhaps the only officer in the service who holds the views credited to him on brevet rank."

The prettiest german ever danced in Newport, Ky., says a Cincinnati paper, was given by the "Trilobite Club" at the Barracks, April 30. Through the courtesy of Major J. L. Tiernon, the commanding officer, the club used the parlors of two adjoining quarters, these serving admirably for the dancing and supper rooms. Mr. Harry Coleman, in whose honor the german was given, led with Miss Carrie Keefe. The favors which were given were very handsome and unique, bespoke the good taste of the young gentlemen in charge, Mr. Harry Coleman and Frank Keefe. The members of the "Trilobite" were present with their guests, Major Tiernon, Major Keefe, Mrs. Dr. DeWitt, Miss Dalton, Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Benton, Mrs. Keeler, Miss Calia Tiernon, Mr. John Tiernon, Miss Kate Athey, Miss Emma Elden, and Miss Monie Boal.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. A. FINLEY, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Buford, Dakota, and received a hearty welcome.

CAPTAIN E. K. RUSSELL, 1st U. S. Artillery, now visiting in the East, will not return to the Pacific Coast until July.

CAPTAIN GEO. F. PRICE, 5th Cavalry, lately visiting in New York and vicinity, has rejoined his troop at Arkansas City.

LIEUTENANT R. H. PATTERSON, 1st Artillery, returned to New York early in the week from a pleasant visit to Fort Monroe.

CAPTAINS PATRICK CURACK and G. L. Luhn, U. S. Army, rejoined this week at Fort Niobrara, Neb., from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. A. COCHRAN, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, was a recent guest at the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

MAJOR W. R. LIVERMORE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has established his office in the Willard Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MAJOR J. J. UPHAM, 5th U. S. Cavalry, looked up old friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Gilsey House.

LIEUTENANT W. S. SCOTT, 1st Cavalry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to Texas, to attend the marriage of a relative.

GENERAL POTTER's personal staff, as heretofore intimated, will consist of Lieutenants R. G. Hill, 20th, and Chas. Dodge, 24th Infantry.

GENERAL G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., attended the annual reception in New York on Monday of the American Museum of Natural History.

LIEUTENANT JOHN McMARTIN, 25th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Sisseton, D. T., from a trip to St. Paul to attend the wedding of Lieut. Glenn.

GENERAL ROBERT PATTERSON Post 275, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, will decorate the graves of Generals Patterson, Hancock and McClellan on Memorial Day.

PAYMASTER J. E. BLAINE, U. S. A., of New York City, who has been confined to his house for some time past by sickness, will spend June and July on leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. H. APPEL, U. S. A., was to leave Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week for Fort Leavenworth to report to General Potter for assignment to a post.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, early in the week. Being stationed in New York some years ago he has many friends in that city.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIGELOW, 10th Cav., continues in the June Outing a series of articles on military life in pursuit of Geronimo. This series is fully illustrated from photographs made by the author.

LIEUTENANT E. B. BABBITT, 5th U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Babbitt, sailed May 8, for Europe. Mrs. Babbitt goes for the benefit of her health, and Lieut. Babbitt after seeing her safely to her destination will return to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

THE Omaha Excelsior of May 8 says: The Fort Sidney Social Club gave a hop Wednesday.... Capt. Reed, 7th Infantry, was in the city from Rock Springs this week.... Lieut. Goodin, of Fort Washakie, the crack shot in skirmish firing in the Department, is in the city.

The report of Lieutenant Henry T. Allen of his explorations of Copper, Tanand, and Koyukuk Rivers, in Alaska, in the year 1885, with accompanying maps, photographs, and drawings explanatory thereof, has been transmitted to the Senate in compliance with a resolution of that body.

The appearance of Gen. "Baldy" Smith at the capital, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, has given rise to the report that he is a candidate for the head of the Coast Survey, from which Professor Hilgard was removed upon a charge of drunkenness and general inattention to duties. Gen. Smith is said to have very strong Army backing.

LIEUT. GREELY is understood to be the officer referred to in the bills recently introduced in both Houses of Congress, providing for the appointment of an additional assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major. Bills were previously introduced in the two Houses for his retirement with the rank of major of cavalry, but nothing has been heard from them since they were referred to committees.

The new bronze tablets on the monument of Gen. Nathaniel Greene at Savannah were unveiled with due ceremony May 6. The oration of the occasion was delivered by Col. C. C. Jones, of Augusta, and was devoted to allusions to the character of and historical incidents in the life of Gen. Greene. After the oration a salute of 18 guns was fired from the same guns used at the unveiling of the monument over half a century ago.

MISS McLEAN, daughter of Mrs. Colonel N. H. McLean, says the Cincinnati Commercial, leaves soon for Washington, where she will be a guest at the Arsenal—a most delightful military station. Miss McLean will receive a brilliant welcome from the friends of her father, the late Colonel N. H. McLean, U. S. A., to whose exceptionally soldierly and honorable record a not ungrateful Republic is sure to soon give its full measure of justice to the memory of one whose life was a long sacrifice and unselfish obedience to duty.

A BUFFALO despatch to the New York Morning Journal says: "An association of sewing women held a meeting yesterday at which the course of Miss Folsom in getting her tresson in Paris was deprecated. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, one of which says: 'Resolved, That we use our best efforts to defeat Mr. Cleveland's further political aspirations if he persists in having his bride's tresson made in Paris.'" The logical course would seem to have been to request Mr. Cleveland to change his plans and marry some one who would engage to provide a tresson of American material and manufacture.

SURGEON D. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. A., visited friends in New York this week, on his way to David's Island.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., visited friends in Washington this week.

THE Rev. Dr. Franklin, of Shrewsbury, N. Y., a well-known author, is visiting General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., at Washington.

VERY little improvement is reported in the health of Lieutenant J. T. Barnett, 5th Cavalry, who is on sick leave at Danville, Indiana.

COLONEL J. G. C. LEE, U. S. A., lately entered upon duty at Chicago has received a hearty welcome from many old friends in that city.

MAJOR J. W. CLOUS, Judge-Advocate, will report in Washington next week for duty in the office of Acting Judge-Advocate General Lieber.

LIEUTENANT E. B. WEEKS, 5th Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, went to San Francisco to attend the marriage of his sister to Asst. Surgeon Polhemus.

CAPTAIN C. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., took charge, this week, of quartermaster matters at Governor's Island until the arrival of General Tompkins from Chicago.

CAPTAIN HENRY J. NOWLAN, 7th Cavalry, who has lately been visiting in New York, will spend a portion of his leave abroad. He was expected to sail this week.

A FAIRBULT special says: "A writ of attachment has been issued in the District Court in favor of Benjamin F. Butler, against his son-in-law, Adelbert A. Ames, for \$25,000 and interest for 10 years, less \$2,000 paid in 1882. The attachment was placed on Adelbert Ames's interest in the Northfield Mill property." Gen. Ames resigned from the Army in 1870.

THERE was an argument before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, New York, on Wednesday, on a motion to continue an injunction recently granted to restrain Jacob A. Sherman from disposing of the plates, illustrations, and rights in Admiral David D. Porter's "Naval History of the Civil War." Mr. Chas. S. Stearns is plaintiff in a suit to recover a one-quarter interest in the publication.

A BRILLIANT Army wedding took place at Fort Grant, Arizona, May 4, the bride being Miss Birdie Cooper, daughter of Captain Charles L. Cooper, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and the groom Mr. Edwin R. Hooker, of Fort Grant. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Dunlop, of New Mexico and Arizona. There was a large attendance at the ceremony, and the married couple left on the wedding tour amid many fervent congratulations and good wishes.

THE officers of the 4th Infantry paid their compliments to Gen. Crook at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, Neb., May 3, the 4th Infantry band being in attendance. The evening was spent in a pleasant intercourse, and General Crook expressed much regret at the order transferring the 4th to the Columbia. The officers, who were all in full dress, were: Gen. Breck, Surgeon McFarlin, Major Terrell, Col. Henry, Gen. W. P. Carlin, Colonel J. F. Kent, Major W. H. Powell, Major J. Morris Brown, Major C. J. Von Hermann, Capt. T. F. Quinn, Capt. Jos. Keefe, Capt. J. W. Bubb, Lieut. Butler D. Price, Lieut. T. C. True, Lieut. L. A. Levering, Lieut. F. B. Andrus, Lieut. A. H. Brown and Chaplain McAdam.

"I DISCOVERED recently what is to me a very surprising thing about General Sheridan," said ex-Congressman Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, who has been in Washington for some days. "That is, he doesn't play poker. I asked him about it. He said he didn't care for the game. When he was in the West the officers used to come to his headquarters a great deal and indulge in a quiet game. He would entertain them, but would never join them at the card table. We have a fishing club with headquarters on a little group of islands off Sandusky, of which General Sheridan was a member. We go there every year to fish and have a good time generally, but we can never get Sheridan to take a hand at poker."

UPON the death of Colonel Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A., authority was asked the Department in Washington to permit an officer to accompany the remains to that city for burial, and also that the expense of transporting the body be borne by the Government. The latter request was made upon the ground of the straitened circumstances of the deceased's family; that the officer has rendered the Government valuable services in the Arctic region, and many other reasons were given for the request. The Department refused to grant both requests on the grounds of having no law to authorize such an expenditure. It cost just \$7,373 to transport the body of Senator Miller to San Francisco, as follows: Transportation, \$3,848; Pullman cars, \$2,129; travelling expenses, including hotel bills, \$808; sashes, gloves, etc., \$273; carriages in Washington, \$119; craping Senate Chamber, \$21; cartage and use of 300 chairs, \$37; total, \$7,378. Readers can draw their own conclusions.—Kansas Times.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT F. BATES, Adjutant of the 18th Infantry for several years under General T. H. Ruger, has been selected by that officer as one of his aides, and in referring to the appointment Kansas Times says: "Lieut. Bates has been Adjutant of the 18th Infantry since July 1, 1879. In discharging the multifarious duties incident to that position he has shown himself to be possessed of splendid administrative abilities. These duties are no sinecure at a post like Fort Leavenworth. No other official filling that position in the past ten years worked harder and with more faithfulness than has Lieut. Bates during his eleven months' station at that post. As Regimental and Post Adjutant and secretary of the School of Application all his time was required to give the duties of these positions the attention they demanded—duties he performed with a zeal that is deserving of emulation. General Ruger, in that selecting Lieut. Bates to become a member of his military family for the next four years, has chosen wisely and finds in him a valuable assistant to transact the duties which are usually assigned by a commanding general to his aide."

CAPTAIN W. C. RAWOLLE, 2d Cav., lately East on leave, has rejoined at Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

MAJOR G. W. CANDEE, Paymaster, U. S. A., and Mrs. Candee, of Chicago, are visiting friends at Belleville, Mo.

MAJOR C. W. HOBBS, U. S. A., will leave Newport Barracks, Ky., in June, to enjoy a four months' leave with his family.

GENERAL N. B. SWITZER, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Walla Walla and taken command of that post and of the 2d Cavalry.

CAPTAIN C. J. VON HERRMANN, 4th U. S. Infantry, after an honorable service dating from 1861, has gone to his home to await retirement.

It is reported that General Anson G. McCook, clerk of the Senate, a gentleman well known to the Army, is about to take a wife. The bride is a distant relative, a daughter of ex-Governor McCook.

A WASHINGTON paper says that an application has been made by Mrs. Jane Augusta Coues for a divorce from Dr. Elliott Coues on the ground of desertion. Dr. Coues is the Washington branch of the Theosophists and an authority in the scientific world on biology and other subjects.

Among the persons reported as being injured May 11 during the cyclone at Kansas City were Major William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, who was hurt about the head, and "Lieutenant F. H. Young, knee broken and hurt about the head." There is no Lieut. "F. H. Young" on the register, so it is possible the person referred to is an employee of the Engineer Department.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week: Woodruff, Thos. M., 1st Lieut., 5th Inf.; Mills, S. M., Capt., 5th Art.; Palmer, A. M., 1st Lt., 24th Inf.; Grugan, F. C., Capt., 2d Art.; Reynolds, C. A., Lieut.-Col., D. Q. M. Gen.; Macomb, A. C., 2d Lieut., 5th Cav.; Bainbridge, E. C., Major, 3d Art.; Clendenin, D. R., Lieut.-Col., 3d Cav.

CAPTAIN S. M. MILLS, 5th Artillery, who represented the U. S. Army at the recent manoeuvres of the British Army in India, has returned and was in Washington during the week. He will make a very interesting report regarding his mission. He will probably be engaged for some time in settling the detailed accounts of the Signal Service, many of which were objected to by the Second Comptroller.

An artistic sensation has been created at San Antonio by a painting by Miss Anna H. Stanley, the accomplished daughter of Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A. Her subject is the aged Madam Comancheria, one of the most historical landmarks of San Antonio living, and with but a single exception the oldest inhabitant. She was a grown woman at the fall of the Alamo, and her experience dates back from a time when bloody scenes were enacted in and around San Antonio by the Mexican armies, as well as the wild Comanches.

THE BRACKETT NEWS OF May 8 says:

Lieut. J. H. King and his detachment of scouts has returned from Presidio County. He is looking well and seems to enjoy the novel life in the West. Lieut. King will return to Nevill's Springs May 10. The last meeting of the Literary and Temperance Club was opened by a well-delivered recitation given by one of the members, followed by Capt. Vance, Major Wilcox next delivered an excellent address on "Anger," which was witty and humorous throughout, and he was loudly applauded.

WITH reference to Lieut. John T. Barnett, 5th Cavalry, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

The case of Lieut. Barnett is one of the class to which the President's attention has been directed. Barnett was graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1878. He should have been graduated in 1877, but was not examined with his class on account of sickness, and joined the next class. At that time graduates were not subjected to the thorough physical examination to which they are now subjected before being recommended for promotion in the Army. Mr. Barnett has passed with an organic disease that makes active military duty impossible. Barnett was assigned to the 5th Cavalry. He joined Sept. 1, 1878, obtained sick leave Oct. 2, 1878, and has performed no military duty since that date. In fact, Barnett has been on the active list for eight years, covering the entire period of his connection with the Army, without having performed one month's duty. Barnett is now without one of the head of second lieutenants of his regiment, and is looking for promotion during the present year. He was found incapacitated by a Retiring Board several years ago. This is clearly a case where the military authorities should, in justice to the Government, direct that this officer be "wholly retired."

LAST week we referred briefly to a letter published in the *Russell County Record* reflecting upon Col. Coppinger, 18th Infantry, in his treatment of officers and men at Fort Hays, Kas., and to the reply of Captain E. R. Kellogg, 18th Infantry, in the *Kansas City Times*, saying the allegations were wholly false. The *Times*, it appears has been further looking into the matter and gives the following as the result of its investigations:

About six weeks or two months ago the editor of the *Record* found himself at Fort Hays, where he had gone to get some beer. Of this he drank so much that he imagined himself the proprietor of the Fort Hays reservation, and became so noisy about the post as to disgust everybody. Colonel Coppinger, who happened to be near, was informed of the conduct of the "cit., and at once ordered him off the reservation. The editor, who is said to be a young man about 25 years of age, began denouncing the colonel, and thought, as an American citizen, he could do as he pleased. He swore vengeance at everybody, and promised to get even; hence his attack in the next issue of his paper. These charges had been severely commented upon by various newspapers throughout the State, all of which breathed a spirit of bitterness toward the colonel. But few officers in the Service have a finer military record of twenty-five years' service in the Union Army than Colonel Coppinger, who was fighting for the preservation of the nation before the young man alluded to had seen the light of day."

SURGEON J. F. BRANSFORD, U. S. N., lately returned from Callao, is in Washington.

ENSIGN JOHN G. QUINBY, U. S. N., was a recent guest at Guy's Hotel, Baltimore.

Mrs. JOHN LEE DAVIS and family have gone for the summer to Narragansett Pier, R. I.

PAY DIRECTOR CASPAR SCHENCK, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from San Francisco, and resumed charge of the Navy Pay Office.

COMMANDER W. M. FOLGER, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, on Monday.

LIEUTENANT E. F. QUALTROUGH, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT C. A. FOSTER, U. S. N., and family are visiting at 1206 N Street, Washington, D. C.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. C. RHIND, U. S. N., was a recent guest at Welcker's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

COMMODORE G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., visited New York on Wednesday, registering at the Astor House.

LIEUTENANT W. E. B. DELAHAY, U. S. N., is visiting in Washington, with quarters at the Riggs' House.

CARPENTER PHILIP T. MAGER, U. S. N., of the Portsmouth, is visiting his family in Philadelphia this week.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER E. B. WEBSTER, U. S. N., recently from Sitka, and Mrs. Webster have arrived in the East.

ENSIGN F. J. HAESLER, U. S. N., was married at Philadelphia, April 28, to Miss Alice P. Smith, at the residence of the bride's mother in that city.

REAR-ADMIRAL WM. E. LE ROY, U. S. Navy, returned to the Victoria Hotel, New York City, on Thursday of this week from a winter's visit to the South.

LETTERS from Malta report that the officers of the U. S. S. *Pensacola* were entertained at dinner April 23 by Capt. Fellows and the officers of H. M. S. *Alexandra*.

ENSIGN ALBERT W. GRANT, U. S. N., was married at Norfolk, Va., May 6, to Miss Florence Sharpe. They will return to Norfolk from their wedding tour early in June.

Mrs. HENRY GLASS, wife of Commander Glass, U. S. N., and her mother, Mrs. Johnston, have arrived in the East on a six months' visit, after which Mrs. Glass will sail for Japan to join her husband.

THE "American Analyst" for May 1, contains an article on "Flour" by Geo. H. Read, Paymaster, U. S. N., showing the different grades, how to test and store it, its adulterations, and how to make it into bread.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WHITNEY emphatically denies the statement published broadcast that he has bought an interest in the *National Republican* or made loans to anybody connected with it. He says there is no truth in any statement which attributes to him the possession of any interest in the paper in any way whatever.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieutenant Charles A. Foster, Assistant Engineer W. M. McFarland, Prof. H. D. Todd, Lieut. J. W. Danenhower, Lieut. Harry Knox, Chief Engr. B. F. Garvin, P. A. Paymr. O. C. Tiffany, Lt. G. Blocklinger, Lieut. G. P. Colvocoresses, and Lieut. John T. Sullivan, retired May 11.

P. A. SURGEON FRANCIS ANDERSON, and Lieuts. C. P. Rees and W. H. Beehler, were admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association at the last meeting of the board of directors. Three more applications have been received, and will be considered at the next meeting. If these three are admitted, the total membership will number 765. No assessment will be called to meet the benefit already paid to the widow of Lieut. H. J. Hunt. It was paid from the reserve fund according to Section 10 of the by-laws.

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "The widow of Commander T. A. M. Craven is petitioning Congress for an increase of pension. Commander Craven has been called the 'Sylvestre' of the American Navy. When the monitor *Tecumseh* went down, while leading Farragut's fleet at Mobile in 1864, sunk by the explosion of a torpedo, Commander Craven went down with her. At the time of the explosion the pilot and he instinctively made for the same opening leading below. Craven drew back: 'After you, Pilot,' he said. There was no 'after' for him. The pilot was saved, but Craven went to the bottom with his ship. His widow is in poor circumstances I understand."

LIEUTENANT F. H. LEFAVOR, U. S. N., recently ordered from New Orleans to Washington will, says the *Times-Democrat*, accompanied by Mrs. Lefavor, take his departure May 15, to be absent until Oct. 1, when he will return to resume charge of the branch Hydrographic Office. Lieut. Lefavor has, during his stay in New Orleans, made many friends not only in a social way, but among the sea captains, who admire his thorough knowledge of and his indefatigable attention to his business. The social circles of the city will miss him and the winning refinements of his estimable wife, and will be overjoyed to welcome both of them back. During the lieutenant's absence at Washington Judge K. Luzenberg, his chief clerk and the son of Judge Chas. H. Luzenberg, will have charge of the office.

CIVIL ENGINEER R. E. PEARY, U. S. N., sailed from Halifax May 10, for St. Johns, en route to Greenland on the exploring expedition to which we have heretofore referred at length. Col. Gilder, the well known Arctic traveller, brother of the Editor of the *Century*, also contemplates an early expedition to the North Pole over the route taken by Beaumont of Sir George Nares' expedition, and Lieut. Lockwood, of Greeley's expedition. In speaking of the enterprise, Col. Gilder says: "I wish it to be understood that I am not expecting to accomplish all or any of this program by my own skill, but simply trust to the advantage to be gained by travelling in Esquimaux land as the Esquimaux travel. I do not consider that my undertaking is a particularly hazardous one, but believe that by moving slowly as the Esquimaux do when they have their families with them, it will be particularly safe, though in many ways disagreeable and tedious. I have mapped out in a general way my plan as far as formed. I do not, however, consider them so iron bound that it will be impossible to change them according to the conditions I may find in the field. To use a hackneyed but applicable expression, I shall 'aim at the sun, though I may stick in the mud.'"

## GARRISON LIFE—FORT ELLIS.

THE O. Judd Co., New York, publish a very entertaining narrative by Gen. Geo. W. Wingate of a summer trip entitled "Through the Yellowstone Park on Horseback," which may serve as a guide book for those contemplating a similar excursion. One chapter is devoted to a description of the game found in the region visited, and two to the outfit required, in which the author's experience as a sportsman stands him in good stead. Gen. Wingate is a close observer and an entertaining narrator, as well as an enthusiastic sportsman, and his work is one that will especially interest Army readers. In it we find many allusions to Army scenes, among them the following description of life at a frontier post:

Fort Ellis is a collection of rambling one-story log houses, so old and dilapidated that a prosperous farmer would think twice before using them for cow stables, (which were the barracks which this generous Government provides for its soldiers), a row of one-story, shabby little cottages (the quarters of the officers) and a few two-story administration buildings of comparatively respectable appearance.

The ardor of the most enthusiastic would-be soldier would be dreadfully chilled by the mere appearance of the Fort, and would be destroyed by learning the life which those living there are forced to lead. On this arid spot, where for eight months in the year the snow lies upon the ground so that no out-door military instruction is practicable, and the thermometer falls to more than thirty degrees below zero, are stationed four companies of about thirty men each, and eight company officers. These officers and their families live together all their lives. While this unites them very closely it makes it difficult to find new topics of conversation or to avoid stale stories. Moreover, while Army ladies are very amiable and long-suffering, they are still human, and disagreements occasionally occur between them, or between their children as between other neighbors, but with much more awkward results. This, however, is peculiar to all army life, and no one complains. But the great disheartening factor is the absurdly small number both of officers and men. Out of the eight officers at a post like this two are required for Adjutant, Quartermaster, etc., and with one on sick, or other leave, there remains but one officer to attend to all the affairs of each company, so that his entire time is taken up in the petty details of garrison life. It is even worse as far as the rank and file are concerned. The fatigue duties of the post require many details from each company for men to cut and draw wood, and do the other necessary work. Add to these those required for guards, the prisoners, etc., etc., and the single officer finds that he has not present for drill more than twelve men! Of course, no military instruction worthy of the name is possible with a squad of this size; neither is there any inducement for their commander to study the profession of arms, for proficiency will lead to no advancement or reward, nor is there any opportunity for practicing what is learned. In my judgment, it reflects the greatest credit upon the officers of our Army, who are stationed on the frontier, that they do not become utterly useless as soldiers, through the hopeless stagnation of their life.

I have scarcely ever pitied a man more than I did one who said to me with unconscious pathos: "I am fifty-nine years of age, and have been in the Army twenty-five years, yet here I am, only a captain, with no chance of promotion, and must turn out every day to drill a squad of twelve men."

Until recently, there was good hunting and fishing around the Fort, and field sports served to alleviate garrison existence. Now, however, it is necessary to go thirty to fifty miles for anything of the kind. The Indians are distant and peaceable, and life at the post is terribly dull. Rifle shooting is the one thing in which all are interested. This brings the officers and men into competition with each other, and with the different organization of the Army, and they consequently give to it an amount of thought and time which would astonish the National Guardsman of the East, over whom, however, they have the great advantage of leisure and unlimited ammunition. In consequence, the officers and men of the Army are becoming really wonderful marksmen, not only at fixed targets, but as skirmishers.

## NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY.

A CINCINNATI correspondent writes: There are few prettier spots hereabouts than Newport Barracks, smiling down from its green terraces upon the café au lait river flowing by. The headquarters of the commandant, Major Tiernon, front the river, and command a charming view up and down the stream.

There was quite an unaccustomed stir about the barracks yesterday, occasioned by the arrival of regulars from Columbus, sent at the request of Mayor Smith to aid in the preservation of order should military aid be required. Maj. Tiernon, the commandant of the post and of the permanent garrison, Battery B, 3d U. S. Artillery, is a Missourian, so far as a soldier is of any section, and a handsome and well-preserved old campaigner, with a gallant record stretching back to the early days of the war. His battery has a record second to none as a business organization, and if an emergency should arise—which heaven forbid—when the services of a well-drilled battery would be required every man and gun of the contingent at Newport is ready to do its duty.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Offley, in command of the contingent from Columbus Barracks, is no carpet knight, but has a record of military service dating back to the fifties, and was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg. His subordinates are Capt. Callinan, a veteran officer, who has been in service since 1860, and who step by step has won his spurs. Capt. Callinan is a valiant soldier, and with that Irish-American inborn love of a scrimmage that made him a dashing aide-de-camp during the war. Lieuts. Brown and Campbell have seen much frontier service, and are thorough disciplinarians. Altogether that eternal vigilance which is the price of safety could hardly be intrusted to better hands.

## COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Lewis, Gen. N. A. Miles says: "The court erred in allowing the prisoner upon being sworn a witness to give his evidence in the form of a written statement. The Act of Congress making the testimony of a prisoner on his own trial competent evidence, does not contemplate that such witness shall be allowed except onal privileges. When at his own request a prisoner is sworn, he should take the stand, be examined orally and, subjected to cross examination like other witnesses."

## RECENT DEATHS.

A COMRADE of the late Lieut. H. D. Huntington, 2d Cav., whose death we announced last week, informs us that he was born in Craftsburgh, Vt., July 16, 1851. His father was a resident of Atlanta, Ga., at the outbreak of the War in 1861, who escaped through the Confederate lines, leaving his small property behind, and after a perilous journey North with a family of small children settled in Des Moines, Iowa in 1863. Here young Henry materially assisted in the family struggle against poverty by his energy and ability and his manly courage and fortitude. In 1871 he was selected among the most deserving of many applicants for an appointment to the Military Academy. In 1875 he was graduated and assigned to the 2d Cavalry, taking his part in the hardships, privations, and dangers of the memorable campaign of 1876, where, through long and weary marches he bore the part of a true soldier. In 1877 Lieut. Huntington was married to Miss Jennie McCay, of Des Moines, Iowa. Nothing can be more beautiful than the domestic life which follows a happy union; certainly no man and wife were ever more happily united; even the sacrifices made to one another seemed but a pleasure. Nor were the fond ties of father and mother forgotten, for in addition to the support of his own little family Lieut. Huntington continually contributed to the support of his aged and decrepit parents. These expenses would, to many, have seemed a hardship, but to him it was a pleasure. He quietly pursued the even tenor of his way, avoiding all unnecessary expense in order that he might contribute from his small salary to those who were near and dear to him, never obtruding his virtues or his misfortunes upon others; brave in battles, gentle and kind in all his relations with his fellows, ever ready to accept the inevitable. He died with his family around him, only expressing sorrow for leaving his wife and little ones behind; all other grief, all thought of self was swallowed up in mother and children; for himself he was resigned, for them and their welfare he alone thought. "The grief of his benefit wife is beyond the description of tongues or pen," writes our correspondent. "It was beyond the expression of anguish. The funeral took place at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 6, 1886, with military honors. His remains were escorted by the entire garrison to the depot, where the 'taps' were sounded over them at his own request. His final resting place is at Craftsburgh, Vermont. The floral tribute to his memory by the men of his own company was a beautiful recognition of the love and admiration the men of his command bore for one so brave, so true, and so manly."

A BRILLIANT but erratic light went out at Washington, May 11, George H. Butler, formerly a 1st Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Inf., dying in that city after a career more notorious than creditable. He was a nephew of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, and May 16, 1881, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Infantry, and shortly afterwards promoted 1st Lieutenant. He served for some time as A. D. C. on the staff of General Sykes, but resigned in June, 1883. After the war he settled in New York as a dramatic critic and writer for the *Spirit of the Times* and other papers. President Grant appointed him Consul-General to Alexandria in 1869, which office he held about four years. Mr. Butler then joined the adherents of Don Carlos in Spain, acting meanwhile as a correspondent for American journals. Mr. Butler married Rose Eyttinge, the actress, in 1869, and a few years later the couple were divorced. Two children by that marriage are living in Philadelphia. When not disabled by unfortunate habits he was a brilliant talker and writer. A few years ago, it may be remembered, he turned up as a forage master at Fort Keogh, Montana, and his correspondence with General Terry and Quartermaster-General Ingalls, touching his discharge from the Service, created much amusement. Notwithstanding his failings, many will regret the death of poor George Butler.

THE REV. N. SAYRE HARRIS, who died at Philadelphia, April 22, in his 81st year, entered the Military Academy in 1821, was graduated in 1825, and promoted brevet 2d Lieut. 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. 3d Inf. the same day. He served as regimental adjutant from 1827 to 1830, having been promoted 1st Lieutenant Sept. 11, 1829, and was instructor of Infantry Tactics at West Point from 1831 to 1834. He resigned May 3, 1835, and since 1837 had been a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For some years past he has had no especial ministerial charge. Two sons survive him—one, the Rev. Dr. John Andrews Harris, rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, the other, Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco.

COLONEL AUGUSTUS E. ALDEN, a gallant soldier of the Army of the Cumberland during the war, died suddenly at Seattle, W. T., April 23. He was in the battle of Mill Springs, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, and while serving on

the Staff of General Van Dever as Inspector General was complimented for conspicuous gallantry. After the war he was for some time Mayor of Nashville, and afterwards post trader at Fort Townsend. During the recent troubles at Seattle, he was appointed provost marshal, and displayed such rare executive ability that he was appointed inspector of police, a position especially created for him. He leaves a widow.

CAPTAIN EMORY W. CLIFT, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Detroit, Mich., May 2, was appointed 1st Lieutenant 13th U. S. Infantry, May 14, 1861, and served some time as regimental quartermaster. During the war he served with gallantry and efficiency, and participated in several engagements. After the war he served in the West, and was on several expeditions against hostile Indians. He was retired from active service October 16, 1884, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. The funeral services took place from the late residence of Captain Clift, 51 Willis Avenue, Detroit, and was largely attended by relatives and friends.

COLONEL SEWALL L. FREMONT, who died recently at Memphis, Tenn., of heart disease, entered West Point (as Sewall L. Fish) in 1836, was graduated in 1841, and promoted to the 3d U. S. Artillery. He served as captain and assistant quartermaster, from 1847 to 1849, and resigned in 1854. During the war he served the Confederacy as colonel of engineers, constructing many works of fortification in North Carolina and elsewhere.

THE funeral of Lieutenant H. J. Hunt, U. S. N., took place May 8, the body being interred in the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. A number of distinguished personages, civil and military, were present, including Secretaries Whitney and Endicott. The casket containing the remains was borne to the grave from the Home by six sailors. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

GENERAL ALBIN F. SCHOEFF, who was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers Sept. 30, 1861, and served with great credit during the war, died at Hyattsville, Md., May 10. He was a Hungarian and had been expatriated, served some time as a general officer in the Turkish Army, and had much military experience.

MR. EDWIN STEWART, Jr., a young gentleman eighteen years of age, son of Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., died at Pueblo, Colorado, May 9, from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a horse. Much sympathy is expressed for the family, the deceased being a young man of much promise.

Mrs. KEYES, widow of the Hon. E. L. Keyes, died at Pikesville, Md., May 10, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. She was the daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alex. S. Brooks, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed Dec. 17, 1836, by a steamboat explosion. The body was taken to Medford, Mass., for interment.

Mrs. INCH, mother of Chief Engr. Philip Inch and P. A. Engr. Richard Inch, U. S. Navy, died at Washington, D. C., May 11, in her 74th year. The funeral took place, May 13, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Geo. R. Wilson.

MAJOR F. A. M. KREPP, who served gallantly in the 77th Pennsylvania during the war, and was in Andersonville Prison for over a year, died at Pittsburgh, May 7.

THE daughter of P. A. Engineer T. J. W. Cooper, U. S. N., a bright young girl eight years of age, died at Philadelphia, May 2.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In "The Story of the Heavens," published by Cassell and Co. (Limited), London, Paris, New York, and Melbourne, we have a most complete and fascinating presentation in popular form of the present state of astronomical research. Its author, Robt. Stawell Ball, LL. D., is Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, Royal Astronomer of Ireland, and a member of various scientific bodies enumerated on the title page. He is a master of his subject, and his work is characterized by the clearness of statement and simplicity of expression which thorough knowledge makes possible. At the outset he assures us that he has a wondrous story to narrate, "and one that if told adequately would prove of boundless interest and of exquisite beauty." He certainly has told it admirably, and anyone who follows it to the conclusion will agree with us in thinking that the promise of the opening has been abundantly fulfilled. First, we have a description of the sun of our system, and following this descriptions of the several planets in the order of their proximity to our earth. Comets and shooting stars follow in the stately heavens where the mind becomes bewildered in the attempt to grasp some conception of the enormous quantities in time and space with which the astronomer deals: with light travelling for centuries at the rate of 180,000 miles a second to bring its report of the existence of nebulae so distant that if the thousand million inhabitants of this earth were for one day to combine their efforts at counting, the sum total of their several enumerations would barely equal the number of miles into which the distance is divided. And when we have exhausted ourselves in the attempt to comprehend spaces so incomprehensible, we are met by the statement that "there is yet a beyond of infinite extent." Imagine a mighty globe described in space, a globe of such stupendous dimensions that it shall include the sun and his system, all the stars and nebulae, and even all the objects which our finite capacities can imagine. Yet, after all, what must be the relation of even this great globe to the whole extent of infinite space? "The globe will bear to that a ratio infinitely less than that which the water in a single drop of dew bears to the waters in the whole Atlantic Ocean." Such statements lead irresistibly to the conclusion that time and space are not absolute entities, but merely abstract expressions indicating the relation of the various parts of the material universe to each other. Chapters on the "spectro-

scope," "star clusters and nebulae," "the precession and mutation of the earth's axis," "the aberration of light," "the astronomical significance of heat," and the influence of the tides in retarding the motion of the earth and the other planets, complete this most fascinating story. The book is printed in the finest style, and has sixteen colored plates and ninety engravings to illustrate the text. We know of no volume that we can commend more cordially to those purchasing for military and naval libraries.

"Bugle Echoes; a Collection of Poems of the Civil War, Northern and Southern," edited by Francis F. Browne, and "The Songs and Ballads of the Southern People, 1861-1865," collected and edited by Frank Moore, are companion volumes, though not so intended. The first is a handsome 12 mo., printed on heavy paper, and published by White, Stokes, and Allen, New York, and the second is a smaller 18 mo. Mr. Moore's purpose is to make a collection of Southern verse only, and his work is naturally more complete in this department than a volume which includes Northern as well as Southern songs. Indeed, so few of his songs and ballads are found in Mr. Browne's volume that the one is needed to complete the other. As the author says: "The historical value of the production is admitted; age will not impair it." Mr. Browne's purpose has been to select with a more strict regard to poetic merit and his work is therefore, viewed as a poetic collection strictly, the choice of the two; and from his volume war songs whose popularity was due to their music rather than to the words, have, with very few exceptions, been excluded. Others have been passed over which were thought "thrilling" in their times, "but which now seem little more than wild cries of rage and hate." These two volumes are a valuable part of our war history, presenting as they do a most graphic picture of the spirit and temper of the time when

Thus they answered—hoping, fearing,  
Some in faith, and doubting some,  
Till a trumpet-voice proclaimed,  
Said: "My chosen people come!"  
Then the drum  
Lo, was dumb;  
For the great heart of the nation throbbing answered, "Lord we come."

Cour-de-Leons on every field,  
Sweet saints in every home,  
Through whose dear helping stood revealed  
The joy of martyrdom;  
Compass by whose assuring loves,  
Our comrades dared and died  
As faithful as a bridegroom moves  
To meet his waiting bride.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have just issued a new, fifth edition, revised and enlarged, of that admirable book entitled "The Soldier's Pocket-book for Field Service," by General Viscount Wolsley, K. F., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Adjutant-General to the Forces. In his preface General Wolsley says: "I have added considerably to this edition, hoping to increase its practical value to the soldiers of the ranks; it is especially intended for the use of men in the field. . . . On actual service all officers, generals as well as subalterns, soon find there is as much difference between theory and practice, as there is between the art of teaching soldiers and the great natural gift of being able to lead them in war." Among the chapters modified is that on "Newspaper Correspondents," who have ceased to be "the curse of modern armies." They must be tolerated "so long as the British public's craze for sensational news remains as it is now." The rules given for regulating them are those laid down on the subject for use in Egypt, and throughout the work are given the great natural gift of being able to lead them in war. In one place he says: "The precision and rapidity of rifle fire is now so great, that to attack any well-selected and well-defended position by daylight is to run the risk of being swept away, as the Prussian guard was in its attack on the 16th of August, 1870. If the Egyptian position at Tel-el-Kebir had been stormed by day, our losses would have been about five times as great as they were. As to the use of the square he says: "I know that theory tells me a line with its fire can keep off the most determined enemy, and the military theorists condemn all square formations, but God help the line encumbered with stores and camels that is charged by Arabs, like those who charged at Tel-el-Abu Klea." The military theorists find small favor, and we are told that "the most useless and impossible ideal I have seen in the field was the most deeply versed in the theory of war." Speaking of the little wars in which England is so constantly engaged, Lord Wolsley says: "Our handy little companies give us a great advantage in this respect, which we shall lose if we are ever induced, by the seductive tendency of imitation, to adopt the system of large companies, which many years ago were introduced for convenience into the Prussian army." "When you have beaten your enemy, run after him, hammer him with guns, charge him with cavalry, etc., etc.—keep pushing him and hitting him from morning to night." What is said as to the conduct of war against savages is applicable to our own Service: "It is not wise to send ordinary battalions, organized as ours are, to such wars. Of all things I therefore consider it to be essential that the very best men in our army should alone be employed in such a war. Call for volunteers and take 100 or perhaps 200 men out of as many battalions as may be necessary to make up the number of men required, select the best officers from each battalion, to command their own men, and then select from the army, generally, the best field officers and regimental staff." Gen. Wolsley says: "Though the time may not have come to give a machine gun to the infantry one of some sort should be furnished the cavalry, the sword fastened to the saddle and the pistol carried by a lanyard passing round the neck. As to machine guns he says: "After lengthened and powerful opposition from the prejudiced and the interested we are now at last about to have some machine guns handed over to our infantry for use in the field. If made use of intelligently on actual service, the machine gun of the infantry rifle calibre that will fire with smokeless powder and be sighted up to 3,000 yards will mark a new era as pronounced as that when rifled or when breech loading small arms were first adopted. No gun with less than two barrels should be used." We quoted last week what General Wolsley said upon the subject of suppressing street riots.

"Lovers Four and Maidens Five; a Story of the Allegheny Mountains," is the title of an entertaining romance by Julius Chambers, published by Porter and Coates, Philadelphia. The scenes are laid in the vicinity of Cresson Springs, Pa., an attractive mountain resort; and the author blends with charming love tale valuable information of a historical and topographical character. Fifteen original pictures by J. B. Sward, N. A., and F. C. Schell give it additional value. Price, 25 cents.

The War Department has received, and is now engaged in distributing, series 1, volume 15 of the Records of the War of the Rebellion. This number embraces the operations in West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, and Louisiana, from May 12, 1862, to May 14, 1863, and in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, from Sept. 20, 1862, to May 14, 1863.

"In a Grass Country" by Mrs. Cameron and "Court Royal" by S. Baring-Gould, recently issued by J. B. Lippincott and Co., are very readable works and blend love and sensation to a sufficient extent to suit the prevailing taste of novel readers. The price of each is 25 cents.

The March number of the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers publishes the report of a test made March 2, 1886, at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., of the U. S. Testing Machine, capacity, 800,000 pounds.

FRANCIS C. MARSHALL, Darlington, Wis., Charles DeL. Hine, Vienna, Va., and Thos. L. Waters, (alt.) Alexandria, Va., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Comdr.-in-Chief.*  
 William C. Endicott, *Secretary of War.*  
 John Tweedale, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, *comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.*  
 Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, *Adjutant-General.*

G. O. 27, H. Q. A., May 13, 1886.

## Publishes the following acts of Congress:

An act granting the right of way to the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company through the arsenal and naval asylum grounds at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Approved May 1, 1886.

An act to amend the act of Congress approved June 12, 1884, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Wisconsin, Chippewa, and Saint Croix Rivers, in the State of Wisconsin."

Approved April 22, 1886.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
 R. C. DRUM, *Adjt.-Gen.*

CIRCULAR 4, H. Q. A., May 10, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of April, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

## TROUSERS AND BLOUSES, OLD SIZES.

With a view to absorb the trousers and blouses, old sizes, on hand at posts, the reduction in price sanctioned in Circular 2, c. s., from this office, is extended to all the sizes of the articles of clothing referred to.—(Decision Sec. War, letter April 24, 1886.)

## USE OF PENALTY ENVELOPES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH STATE AUTHORITIES.

The correspondence of officers detailed at colleges with the adjutants general of States in respect to matters which have no direct relation to the military affairs of the Army is, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, not "official," and hence the use of the penalty envelope under the circumstances would not be lawful.—(Decision Sec. War, letter April 28, 1886.)

## FLAGS FOR MARKERS AND GENERAL GUIDES.

A set of flags for markers and general guides has been authorized and issued to each foot regiment in the Army along with their colors. These flags were expensive, and to issue a set of them to each company, to provide for the contingency of its being detached to some post where it would be united with companies of other regiments in a temporary battalion, would be unreasonable extravagance. To issue a set of such flags to a post where there may chance to be a temporary battalion made up from different regiments away from the headquarters of either, would be little less unreasonable to expect. The colonel of the regiment can be trusted to use these flags at the point where the larger portion of his regiment may be concentrated, even if he is not there; but, in any event, it is easy in a made up battalion without such flags to improvise something in their stead.—(Views Insp. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter April 17, 1886.)

## USE OF THE RED BAYONET.

The red bayonet should be used as the triangular bayonet is, by fixing and unfixing, except that no scabbard is used with it.—(Views of Chief of Ordnance, approved by Lieut. Gen., letter April 3, 1886.)

## STOPPAGE OF PAY BY SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL.

The rule established by par. 936 of the Regulations, that a forfeiture continues operative for the time between date of promulgation of sentence to date of order of remission, is founded upon the well established principle that the sentence of a court declaring a forfeiture of pay covering a stated period runs *pari passu* with the pay until the period elapses, or the unsatisfied portion thereof is remitted.

The Second Comptroller holds (2 Decision, 21 Comp., sec. 379) that the executed sentence of a court-martial cannot be set aside or brought to naught by an Executive order. Congress alone possesses the authority to direct that an amount forfeited by reason of such a sentence shall be paid to the party convicted.—(General decision, letter, April 30, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
 R. C. DRUM, *Adjt.-Gen.*

## WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., May 6, 1886.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., of May 4, directing that the military reservation of Fort Klamath, Oregon, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided for in the act of July 8, 1884, it having become useless for military purposes.

## WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., May 7, 1886.

The following orders received from the War Dept., are published for the information of all concerned:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 5, 1886.

Whereas by the act of Congress approved May 1, 1886, the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company is authorized to construct its railroad across the grounds of the United States forming part of the grounds of the naval asylum and of the arsenal at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and by the said act granted a width of sixty feet across the grounds of said naval asylum and arsenal for its right of way through the same; and

Whereas it is further provided by said act that the location of said road through said grounds shall be approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and the damages for the use and occupation of the right of way therein granted shall be fixed by a board of two Army officers appointed by the Secretary of War and one officer of the Navy appointed by the Secretary of the Navy: Now, therefore,

I, William C. Endicott, Secretary of War, do hereby appoint Lieutenant Colonel Richard N. Batchelder, deputy quartermaster general, U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Colonel Marshall I. Ludington, deputy quartermaster general, U. S. Army, as the two Army officers to act with the officer of the Navy as a board for the purpose of fixing the damages for the use and occupation of the right of way granted by said act, as above set forth.

And I, William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, do hereby appoint Captain George B. White, U. S. Navy, as the officer of the Navy to act with the two officers of the Army as a board for the purpose of fixing the damages for the use and occupation of the right of way granted by said act, as above set forth.

WM. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Col. Batchelder will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., upon the duty assigned him in the foregoing order.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
 R. C. DRUM, *Adjt.-Gen.*

## WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., May 7, 1886.

Under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1882, which appropriates one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of an Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the buildings having been completed, a board, to consist of the officers hereinafter named, is appointed to prepare a

draft of rules and regulations for the government of said hospital:

Brigadier General Samuel B. Holabird, U. S. A.  
 Commodore David B. Harmony, U. S. N.  
 Surgeon General Francis M. Gammon, U. S. N.  
 Major David L. Huntington, surgeon, U. S. A.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
 R. C. DRUM, *Adjt.-Gen.*

## G. O. 8, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, May 6, 1886.

In compliance with the requirements of G. O. 21, c. s., from the A. G. O., promulgating the order of the President, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

THOMAS H. RUGER, Brigadier General.

## G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, May 4, 1886.

By virtue of G. O. 21, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., the undersigned assumes command of this Dept.

1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Infantry, is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General commanding.

J. H. POTTER, Brigadier General.

## G. O. 6, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, May 10, 1886.

1st Lieutenant Luther "Hare, 7th Cavalry, at his own request, and with a view to his detail as Inspector of Ride Practice of the Division, is relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to the Major General commanding.

Captain George F. Towle, 19th Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, 7th Infantry, are announced as Aides-de-Camp to the Major General commanding.

By command of Major General Terry:  
 ROBERT WILLIAMS, *Asst. Adjt.-Gen.*

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Judge Advocate General's Department.

Major John W. Clous, Judge Advocate, will repair to Washington, and report to the Acting Judge Advocate General, for duty in his office (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Heyl, Insp. Gen., will proceed to Galveston on public business (S. O. 51, May 3, D. Texas).

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Missouri, and will report for duty to the officer in charge of the depot of the Q. M. Dept. at Philadelphia, Penn., to relieve Capt. Wm. H. Gill, military storekeeper, who will report by letter to the Q. M. G., for inspection duty in connection with clothing and equipment for the Army, and also by letter to the Adjt.-Gen. of the Army (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G., will proceed from Louisville, Ky., to Fort Donelson, Tenn., for the purpose of inspecting the national cemetery at that place, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles W. Williams, A. Q. M., will report for assignment to temporary duty in charge of the office of the Chief Q. M. of the Div. Atlantic and Dept. East. Upon the arrival of the officer assigned as Chief Q. M., Capt. Williams will be relieved from this temporary detail and resume his present duties (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles W. Williams, Asst. Q. M., is assigned to temporary duty in charge of the office of the Chief Q. M. of this command, and will receipt to Col. Alexander J. Perry, A. Q. M. G., for the funds and property pertaining thereto. Colonel Perry will make the necessary transfer, and when completed will stand relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 38, May 12, Div. Atlantic).

Major James G. C. Lee, Q. M., will relieve Capt. John V. Furey, Asst. Q. M., of his duties at Chicago (S. O., May 10, Div. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect May 1, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles A. Reynolds, Chief Q. M. (S. O. 69, April 27, D. Columbia).

Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 51, May 3, D. Texas).

Commissary Sergt. Herman Mendel will be relieved from duty at Fort Mojave, and will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Walter Malby, who upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Huachuca for duty (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. S., will proceed to Schuyler, Neb., on public business (S. O. 46, May 1, D. Platte).

## Pay Department.

Troops on the muster rolls of April 30 will be paid as follows: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Forts Klamath and Townsend. Major James P. Canby, Paymaster, Forts Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Boise Barracks. Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymaster, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver Barracks Ord. Depot, and Fort Canby (S. O. 70, April 28, D. Columbia).

Col. George L. Febiger, Asst. Paymr. Gen., Chief Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops stationed at that point (S. O. 63, May 6, Div. Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect as soon after the end of May as he can render his account for that month, is granted Major John J. E. Blaine, Paymr. (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Owing to the illness of Major John E. Blaine, Paymaster, payments of troops will be made as follows: At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., by Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr. At Camp Grant, N. Y. City, and Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., by Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr. At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., by Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr. (S. O. 36, May 10, Div. Atlantic).

Major F. M. Cox, Paymr., will at once proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., and pay the Indian scouts at that post. After which Major Cox will return to his proper station, Tucson, A. T. (F. O. 37, April 26, D. Ariz.)

## Medical Department.

Major Henry R. Tilton, Surg., Fort Wayne, Mich., and Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Asst. Surg., Madison Barracks, N. Y., are relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 35, May 8, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. James A. Finley, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 39, May 5, D. Dakota).

Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Brown, Dept. Texas (S. O. 51, May 3, D. Texas).

A. A. Surg. H. S. T. Harris is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Ringgold, and is assigned to duty at Post San Antonio (S. O. 51, May 3, D. Texas).

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, Surg., Medical Director, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown, Texas, on public business (S. O. 51, May 3, D. Texas).

So much of S. O. 97, as directs Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg., to report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota for duty, is amended so as to direct him to report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Platte, for duty (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Major David L. Huntington, Surg., will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., on public business connected with the reconstruction of the present hospital building at that depot or the erection of a new one (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, is granted Capt. Andrew V. Cherbonnier, medical storekeeper (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. E. R. Morris, Asst. Surg., is detailed member of the G. C., at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 40, May 1, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Hospital Steward C. O. Schott (S. O. 39, April 28, D. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward Edward W. Hambrook, recently appointed from private, Bat. A, 1st Art., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, and report for assignment to duty (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Wm. S. Jenkins, recently appointed from private, Co. F, 15th Inf., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, for assignment to duty (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward John Moses, recently appointed from private, Provost Guard, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, for assignment to duty (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Wilfrid H. Schuyler, recently appointed from private, Co. D, 5th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, for assignment to duty (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

## Engineers and Ordnance Department.

In G. O. 3, of April 30, the Chief of Engineers directs that the annual reports of all officers of the Corps in charge of public works, etc., should be forwarded in time to be received as soon after the 1st of July next as practicable, and not later than August 1.

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Charleston, W. Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 59, May 6, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Orlando M. Poe, C. E., will proceed to Lime Kiln Crossing, Detroit River, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 62, May 10, C. E.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Jared A. Smith, C. E. (S. O. 62, May 10, C. E.)

Mr. S. T. Abert, Agent, C. E., will proceed to Kettle Bottom Shoals, Potomac River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 63, May 12, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. George E. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Nantucket, Mass., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 61, May 8, C. E.)

Major George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Plymouth Harbor on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 61, May 8, C. E.)

Capt. Eric Bergland, C. E., will proceed to Shreveport, Alexandria, and New Orleans, La., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 60, May 7, C. E.)

The travel performed May 5, by Capt. Philip M. Price, C. E., from West Point to Willet's Point, and return, under a summons to appear as a witness before a G. C. M., is approved, as having been necessary for the public service (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will visit the batteries at Gerrish's Island, Me., and at Jerry's Point and Fort Constitution, N. H., on public business (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James L. Lusk, C. E., will proceed from Willet's Point to Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. George Sutherland will repair to Fort Stevens (S. O. 67, April 23, D. Columbia).

Capt. Frank Heath, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting machine guns being manufactured for the Ord. Dept. (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Ord. Dept. are detailed as members of the board for testing rifled cannon convened by an order from the War Dept. dated July 22, 1884, published in S. O. 171, July 23, 1884, H. Q. A.: Col. Julian McAllister, vice Col. Thomas G. Baylor, hereby relieved. Lieut. Colonel Alfred Mordecai, vice Major George W. McKee, hereby relieved (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are made: Col. Julian McAllister is relieved from the command of the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and is assigned to the command of the New York Arsenal and as President of the Ordnance Board. Col. Silas Crispin is relieved from the command of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., and assigned to the command of the Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Col. Thomas G. Baylor is relieved from his other present duties, and is assigned to the command of the Rock Island Arsenal. Lieut.-Col. James M. Whittemore will be relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and is assigned to the command of the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on June 15. Lieut.-Col. Daniel W. Flager is relieved from the command of the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and is assigned to the command of the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn. Lieut.-Col. Alfred Mordecai is relieved from the command of the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and is assigned to duty as a member of the Ordnance Board, with station at the New York Arsenal. Major William A. Marve is relieved from the command of the Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the commanding officer of the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., for duty. Major George W. McKee is relieved from his present ordnance duties in New York City, and is assigned to the command of the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn. Major James W. Reilly is relieved from the command of the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., and is assigned to the command of the Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (S. O. May 12, H. Q. A.)

## THE LINE.

## Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending May 8, 1886:

Hdqs. 4th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Cos. A, B, C, and D, 8th Inf., to Bowie Station, Ariz.  
Cos. E and K, 8th Inf., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.  
Co. H, 8th Inf., to Fort Bowie, Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs. B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz. (temporarily); C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

The C. O. Presidio of San Francisco will send the enlisted men of Troops A and K to Fort Lowell, A. T. (S. O. 27, April 28, Div. P.)

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs. D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Leave for one day is granted 2d Lieut. H. DeH. Waite (S. O. 21, May 13, Art. School, Ft. Monroe).

## 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs. C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow and 1st Lieut. W. H. Carter, R. Q. M., are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 40, May 1, D. Ariz.)

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave granted Capt. Henry J. Nowlan is extended two months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

## 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs. C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs. B, D, E, H, and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washita, Wyo.

Capt. Gustavus Valois, having been found by a Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. P. Cusack, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended three days (S. O. 47, May 5, D. Platte.)

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs. and B, Whipple Bks. A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

In complying with Field Orders 29, Col. B. H. Grierson will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., via Ash Fork, A. T., and Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 41, May 3, D. Ariz.)

## 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs. H, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Franck E. Taylor, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 68, April 26, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted Capt. Edmund K. Russell is extended two months (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

The Vancouver Independent says: "Capt. Franck Taylor's Light Bat. E. paraded through town on Monday morning while out for exercise. The cavalcade of sleek black horses and bright brass field pieces made an interesting display, and the red striped boys that handled them all seemed at home in their saddles."

## 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. Joseph M. Califf is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, to take effect July 1, 1886, to relieve 1st Lieut. Edward C. Knower, who, on being relieved, will join his battery (S. O., May 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect in the early part of June, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs (S. O., May 11, H. Q. A.)

## 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. S. M. Mills, Fort Monroe (S. O. 20, May 9, Art. School.)

Corpl. James F. Thornton has been promoted sergeant and Private Eugene Rubla appointed corporal in Bat. H.

## 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs. B, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. G. L. Luhn, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended three days (S. O. 47, May 5, D. Platte.)

Capt. Charles J. Von Herrmann is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Platte. He will proceed to his home and await retirement (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

## 5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Watkins.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The leave for seven days on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Thomas H. Logan is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 40, May 7, D. Dak.)

The retirement from active service on May 12 of Capt. Robert McDonald under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

## 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs. A, C, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. William I. Reed, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., is extended twenty days (S. O. 47, May 5, D. Platte.)

## 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs. Angel Island, Cal.; A, B, C, and D, Bowie Station, Ariz.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; G, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

2d Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, now at Angel Island, will report to the C. O. Fort McDermitt, Neb., for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 27, April 28, Div. P.)

Cos. D and K, now in Goodwin Cañon, A. T., will at once proceed to the Dragoon Mountains and go into camp in a suitable location, the officer in command reporting the arrival to the C. O. Fort Huachuca, A. T., under whose orders the battalion will be. The companies will be supplied with twenty days' field rations, and two six-mule teams as transportation. The Chief Packer of the Dept. will, in addition, furnish each company with eight pack-mules, two riding-mules, and two citizen-packers (F. O. 35, April 24, D. Ariz.)

## 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglas.

Hdqs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

Orders 35, Fort Bliss, April 30, appointing 2d Lieut. J. A. Perry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., vice 1st Lieut. W. T. Duggan, is approved (S. O. 33, May 4, D. N. M.)

## 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs. A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 38, May 1, D. Dak.)

The leave for fifteen days granted Capt. Ogden B. Reed, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., is extended five days (S. O. 38, May 1, D. Dak.)

A despatch from Fort Sully says that "John Murphy, alias J. J. Harrington, of Co. D, 11th Inf., was murdered May 6 by some unknown person. His corpse was discovered about midnight. The murder was committed in the officers' quarters, and it is supposed, at about 11.30 p. m., as at that hour the sentinels on duty heard shooting in the direction in which his body was found."

In Regimental Orders 24, of May 1, Col. Richard I. Dodge says:

The resignations of 1st Lieut. George G. Lott as Adjutant 11th Inf., and of 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt as Regimental Quartermaster 11th Inf., are hereby accepted to take effect May 31, 1886. In parting from these officers, with whom he has been long and intimately associated, the Colonel commanding takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the capacity and zealous efficiency with which they have discharged the duties frequently delicate or onerous, of their respective positions. Under the present accepted system, the tenure of office of a competent and agreeable regimental staff officer is terminated only by his promotion. The Colonel commanding believes that rotation in these positions is, in time of peace, directly in the interests of the Service, and of Army education; giving to each and every efficient 1st Lieutenant an opportunity to make himself thoroughly proficient not only in line but in staff duties. Hereafter, during the term of service of its present Colonel, the regimental staff officers of the 11th Infantry will be appointed for an extreme limit of three years. The selection to fill vacancies will be made of those 1st Lieutenants who, in the opinion of the Colonel, are best fitted by habits, capacity, and attention to duty for these most responsible positions.

## 12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs. A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Leave for fifteen days, to commence on or about May 17, is granted Capt. James Halloran, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 37, May 11, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Harry C. Hale will proceed from Fort Niagara to Fort Ontario, N. Y., for temporary G. C. M. duty (S. O. 39, Div. A, May 14.)

## 13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The travel performed by Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., from Fort Selden to Fort Davis, between March 27 and 30, 1886, under a summons to appear as witness before a G. C.-M., is approved (S. O., May 6, H. Q. A.)

## 14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

Cos. G (Warrens) and K (Carpenter), now at Seattle, will, May 5, return to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 67, April 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Charles H. Warrens, now at Seattle, will repair to Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 68, April 26, D. Columbia.)

Major W. F. Drum, A. I. G., will inspect Fort Verde, A. T. (S. O. 40, May 1, D. Ariz.)

Cos. G and K, after a not altogether unpleasant tour of duty at Seattle, have returned to Vancouver Barracks.

## 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs. A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs. B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

## 18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs. E, and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Orders were issued this week transferring the Headquarters from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Hays.

## 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs. A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Minniss, M. T.

2d Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, now on leave, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to Brig.-Gen. Joseph H. Potter for duty as Aide-de-camp on his staff (S. O., May 7, H. Q. A.)

## 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs. A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect as soon as his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry D. Styer, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. (S. O. 46, May 1, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home (S. O., May 10, H. Q. A.)

## 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

## 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Lazelle, A. I. G., will proceed to Portland, Ore., and inspect the money accounts of Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, D. P. M. G.; Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M.; Major W. A. Jones and Capt. C. F. Powell, C. E. (S. O. 68 and 69, April 26 and 27, D. Columbia.)

## 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. John McMartin, Fort Sisseton, is extended four days (S. O. 38, May 1, D. Dak.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1886.

## CASUALTIES.

Brigadier-General Gabriel R. Paul (retired), died May 5, 1886, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Captain William J. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, died May 2, 1886, at Plattsburgh Barracks, New York.

Captain Emory W. Clift (retired), died April 30, 1886, at Detroit, Michigan.

1st Lieutenant Henry D. Huntington, 2d Cavalry, died May 4, 1886, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

## Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., May 7. Detail: Major Thomas McGreger, 2d Cav.; Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Thomas F. Tobey, and Samuel McConihe, 14th Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S.; Capt. Charles H. Warrens, 14th Inf.; Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Patrick Hannon, William W. McCammon, John Murphy, and Robert A. Lovell, 2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds and Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 69, April 27, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., May 10. Detail: Col. B. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; Col. W. B. Royall, 4th Cav.; Col. Henry Douglas, 10th Inf.; Major H. E. Noyes, 4th Cav.; Major Edward Collins, 1st Inf.; Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Worth, 8th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Irvine, 23d Inf.; Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Capt. C. W. Miner, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. G. MacAdams, 2d Cav.; and Capt. W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., J.-A. (F. O. 29, April 15, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., May 10. Detail: Capt. Gaines Lawson, Charles F. Kobe, and Edwin J. Stivers, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Owen J. Sweet and Redmond Tully, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Fish, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. George P. Ahern and William F. Martin, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Philip Reade, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 40, May 7, D. Dak.)

At Fort Buford, D. T., May 17. Detail: Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.; Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. James M. Bell and George D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Dillard H. Clark, R. Q. M., and James A. Maney, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James F. Bell, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose and Lorenzo P. Davison, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, 7th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 40, May 7, D. Dak.)

## Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will assemble at the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, May 3, to fix the responsibility for the condition of stores received by Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., from Lieut.-Col. George Bell, A. C. G. S., New York. Detail: Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., and Capt. Charles A. Allgood and Gustavus A. Hull, M. S. K. (S. O. 28, April 30, Div. P.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Bidwell, C. E., and 1st Lieut. George Andrews, 25th Inf., will assemble at Fort Snelling, May 5, to fix the responsibility for loss of Signal Service property, for which 1st Lieut. L. H. Hare, Inspector of Rifle Practice, is accountable (S. O. 38, May 1, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey will meet at the Q. M. Depot, Omaha, May 6, to report upon the quantity and condition of horse medicines received by Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., from 2d Lieut. L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf., A. A. Q. M., Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. Detail: Col. T. A. McParlin, Surg.; Major John P. Hawkins, C. S., and 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin, 7th Inf. (S. O. 47, May 5, D. Platte.)

## College Duty.

1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Birmingham School, Orange County, N. C., to take effect Aug. 1, 1886, to relieve 2d Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., who, on being so relieved, will proceed to join his company. Lieut. Wygant will report in person to the superintendent of the school on the date specified (S. O., May 12, H. Q. A.)

Inspections of Public Property.—The following inspections of public property have been ordered: Major John H. Belcher, quartermaster, property at the recruiting rendezvous, Denver, Col.; Col. Jos. C. Breckinridge, inspector general, recruiting property at the rendezvous, Chicago; 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 23d Inf., property at the rendezvous, Cleveland; Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf., property at the recruiting rendezvous, Chatham street, New York City; Capt. James M. Marshall, assistant quartermaster, property at the recruiting rendezvous, Market street, Philadelphia; Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf., property at the recruiting rendezvous, West street, New York City; Major James W. Reilly, Ord. Dept., property at the recruiting rendezvous, Pittsburg; Major Augustus G. Robinson, quartermaster, property at recruiting rendezvous, Portland street, Boston; Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith, 23d Inf., property at the rendezvous, Buffalo; Capt. John L. Tiernon, 3d Art., property at recruiting rendezvous, Cincinnati; Capt. John G. Turnbull, 3d Art., property at recruiting rendezvous, Harrisburg; and on recruiting property at recruiting rendezvous, West Pratt street, Baltimore. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 10.)

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

## Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

It is likely that the coming annual encampment of the Kansas State Guards will be held on the Fort Riley military reservation, and that it is the intention of holding the encampment of 1887 on the Fort Leavenworth reservation.

## Dept. of Arizona.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

Advices this week from Guaymas, Mexico, report

the capture by Mexican troops of Arisi, the central defence of the Yaqui Indians. Chief Cajeme and the greater portion of his army had left several days before the engagement. The casualties on the Indian side are not known, but it is the general opinion that the Yaqui war is ended.

A despatch received early in the week says: "Gen. Miles has arrived at Nogales, and at once telegraphed to Governor Tassos, of Sonora, to furnish all needed supplies to the U. S. troops co-operating with the Mexican forces, and that the same would be paid for at Fort Huachuca. Capt. Lawton, Troop B, 4th Cavalry, is in command of the combined forces in the field, and has already gone south on the trail of the hostiles, who, it is reported, are making for the mountains. Hobstadt, of Sonora, reports Chief Magnus killed, and claims to have his scalp. General Miles declares that a vigorous campaign will be carried on until every hostile is either killed or captured."

General Miles is said to be considering the project of employing Papago Indians in place of the Apaches as scouts; also of removing Department Headquarters to Fort Huachuca.

A courier who arrived at Nogales, May 12, from Barnett's Ranch, 25 miles east of there reports that Geronimo's entire band is supposed to be in that vicinity. 200 troops are in close pursuit. Both Murray and Shaw, killed May 10 by the Indians, were prominent among the volunteers from Nogales when the Apaches raided the Vera Cruz Valley two weeks ago.

#### Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

A Cincinnati despatch says: "With 2,000 armed militia encamped within six miles of here, 200 United States troops at Newport Barracks and nearly 400 extra police on duty, the authorities are confident of their ability to quell at once any outbreak of strikers or Socialists."

Anent the proposed macadamized road from Natchez, Miss., to the National Cemetery in the suburbs, the Natchez Courier says: "Just now under the careful superintendency of Mr. Charles Fitchett, the cemetery is as pretty as a picture, and he is constantly at work improving it."

#### Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

A recent order from General Sheridan to Major-General Howard prohibits the publication or announcement through the press of any of the official despatches from Arizona. It is said to have occurred on one or two occasions that news of an important nature appeared in the local journals before the same information was received in Washington, although it is customary for a despatch to be sent to Washington and to Division Headquarters simultaneously.—San Francisco Report.

#### Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.

Captain W. I. Reed, 7th Inf., in command at Rock Springs, Wyo., reports a peaceful condition at the coal mines, and says that the Chinese are working alongside of the white miners without any trouble.

#### Dept. of Dakota.—Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry.

800 new pattern horse shoes are being distributed to the 1st and 7th Cavalry for trial in service. Three soldiers—Privates Swanwick, 17th Inf.; Zinkard, 8th Inf., and Morton, 1st Cav., all of Ft. Custer, Montana—were drowned in the Yellowstone River, May 9, a short distance above Fort Keogh. They were in a skiff, and when in midstream the strong current carried the frail craft among the rapids, where it was swamped.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

MAY 13, 1886.

Last Saturday evening the cadets had another hop, which was fairly attended. Two of the young ladies present are members of the Class of 1887 at Vassar College. They were great belles at the hop and also the next day.

Last Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton gave an afternoon tea from 4 to 6 o'clock to the officers and ladies present are members of the Class of 1887 at Vassar College. They were great belles at the hop and also the next day.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith gave a progressive euchre party last Thursday, at which eleven couples were entertained. Lieutenants Ellis and Price carried off the first and last gentlemen's prizes and Miss Carman and Mrs. Bruff those for the ladies.

On Saturday next Mrs. Merritt is to give a garden party to the members of the 1st Class. Besides the ladies of the post, she has invited a number of young ladies from New York.

There are about forty candidates in this vicinity who are preparing for the coming preliminary examination, and every pleasant afternoon numbers of them are attentive watchers of the drill.

Between drill and evening parade the band favors us with a few selections, which is a pleasant innovation of the old custom.

General John Gibbon, U. S. A., is to deliver this year the address to the graduating class at West Point and will leave Vancouver Barracks for the East towards the end of May.

The Speaker of the House has selected as the visitors to the Military Academy next June General Bragg, Chairman of the House Military Committee, and General Viele, of New York, and Col. Laird, of Nebraska, members of that committee.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### ARTILLERY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The Board of Officers, Major-General Schofield, Colonel Best, and Major Miller, will assemble at Fort Monroe, June 22, to attend the examinations at the close of the two years' course, witness the exercises of the graduating classes, and examine the school as to discipline, methods of instruction employed, etc. The programme of instruction adopted in 1882, and which has heretofore been outlined in the JOURNAL, is, as well known, very thorough. The classes will not leave until Aug. 30, but the course, so far as studies go, will close June 30, when the diplomas

will be given. The examinations are all in writing, and General Tidball at the proper time will lay before the Board all examination papers, essays, problems, drawings, etc., in each branch, exhibit all surveying, ballistic, and other instruments, and the Board will have full opportunity, if it so desires, to ask explanations from the officer students. A few essays will be read, and then the diplomas delivered. An interesting time is expected, more so this year than in previous years, for the interest in the Artillery School and its progress is ever on the increase.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

MAY 12, 1886.

ALL is quiet along the line, all interest being now directed towards target practice, where this command has been making so much progress of late.

Paymaster Bates, U. S. A., visited this post on the 7th, and paid off the troops.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the order directing the batteries to attend the funeral of Brig.-Gen. Gabriel Renee Paul, U. S. A., was countermanded at the last moment.

The officers and ladies and the Gibson Social Club gave hops in the recreation hall during the week.

Post No. 2 on the target range and gymnasium has been discontinued, which leaves only the "main" and "picket" guards, and supernumeraries.

An ex-Japanese minister lectured here under the auspices of the "Soldiers' Temperance Union" at its last meeting.

A General Court-martial assembled on Monday. Some few desertions are already reported from Light Battery C.

The warm weather is making itself felt in this vicinity, the thermometer at times being over 84 and 85. The men are busy with their gardens. Flowers are blooming everywhere. Any side you may turn will behold the scene of industry.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT KEOGH, MONTANA.

"Pour passer le temps" as the French say, our literary and music loving people have organized a literary-musical association, which meets Thursday evenings of each week, at the houses of the different members. One of the features of the evening is the reading of "The Weekly Gossip," which is a source of an infinite amount of fun.

Capt. Henry Romney, 5th Inf., has been invited to deliver the address at Fort Custer post and on the battle field on Memorial Day. His address will be the first ever made on that battle ground.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

MAY 5, 1886.

THE Fort Riley Dramatic Club gave its second entertainment at the post on Friday, April 30, to a large and highly appreciative audience. The enjoyable comedietta "A Cup of Tea" was the opening play, in which Mrs. Hamilton portrayed the character of Lady Clara Seymour in a very charming manner, showing by her pleasing and correct rendition a thorough appreciation of the role, while Lieut. Warwick as Sir Charles Seymour was well received and gracefully satisfied the demands of the part. Dr. Goddard achieved a pronounced success as Scroggins, exhibiting a degree of talent approaching the requirements of a professional standard. Lieut. Swift was exact in his delineation of Joseph.

After fine orchestration by the excellent band of the 5th U. S. Cavalry the curtain was rung up on the laughable farce, "Who is Who, or All in a Fog." Mrs. Hamilton sustained the reputation so deservedly earned in her previous role, and Lieut. Swift well personated Bloomfield Brambleton, taking good advantage of the scope afforded him for effective acting. Lieut. Hall as Simondess Swanhopper and Lieut. London as Lawrence Lavender were very discriminating in their conception of the characters assumed, and portrayed them in such a manner as to bring into prominent view the amusing situations with which the play abounds. Mrs. Goddard as Matilda Jane was vivacious and gave evidence of the possession of superior dramatic qualities.

The entire performance was in a high degree satisfactory, and certainly reflected much credit on Lieut. Steele, who will, we are glad to know, continue the management of the Dramatic Club. To him is due in great measure the recent construction at the post of a well-appointed stage, affording facilities of amusement to the present and we trust to many succeeding garrisons.

ALPHA.

#### LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

##### HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City  
Colonel Geo. L. Andrews, 2d Infantry, Superintendent.  
1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, 1st Art., A. A. G.

##### DEPOTS:

**David's Island, N. Y. H.**  
Lt.-Col. A. L. Hough, 10th Inf.  
Surgeon A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt.  
Capt. Fred. E. Trotter, 14th Inf.  
Capt. Wm. R. Hall, Asst. Surg.  
Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, 1st Inf.  
Capt. G. H. Cook, Q. M. Dept.  
1st Lt. Wm. Hoffman, 11th Inf.  
1st Lt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.  
1st Lt. C. D. Cowles, 24th Inf.  
1st Lt. Wm. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.

##### RECRUITING:

**Albany, N. Y.** 513 Broadway—Capt. Sml. McKee, 2d Inf.  
Baltimore, Md. 218 West Pratt St.—Capt. John B. Parke, 10th Inf.  
Boston, Mass. 18 Portland St.—Capt. Ezra F. Ewers, 5th Inf.  
Buffalo, N. Y. 123 Niagara St.—Capt. Wm. H. H. Crowell, 8th Inf.  
Chicago, Ill. 9 South Clark St.—Capt. Wm. Quinton, 7th Inf.  
Cincinnati, Ohio 64 East 4th St.—Capt. John S. McNaught, 20th Inf.  
Cleveland, Ohio 112 Seneca St.—1st Lieut. John W. Hannay, 3d Inf.  
Denver, Colo. 372 Blake St.—Capt. Thos. B. Robinson, 19th Inf.  
Harrisburg, Pa. 443 Market St.—Capt. Chambers McKibben, 15 Inf.  
New York City 116 Chatham St.—Capt. Samuel Munson, 9th Inf.  
New York City 109 West St.—Capt. John W. French, 25th Inf.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 201 Market St.—Capt. Chas. C. Hood, 24th Inf.  
Pittsburg, Pa. 915 Penn. Ave.—1st Lt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.  
St. Louis, Mo. 112 North 9th St.—Capt. Philip H. Ellis, 13th Inf.  
Washington, D. C. 924 Pa. ave.—Capt. D. M. Scott, 1st Inf.

#### LIST OF OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.  
Colonel E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, Superintendent.  
1st Lieutenant L. A. Craig, 6th Cavalry, A. A. General.

##### DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Major J. K. Miner, 4th Cav., Commanding Depot.  
1st Lieut. S. A. Mason, 4th Cavalry, Depot Adjutant.  
Capt. A. E. Miltmore, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Army.  
Major Ely McClellan, Surgeon, U. S. Army.  
Capt. J. R. Corson, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army.  
Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav., comdg. Co. D of Instruction.  
Capt. A. Kramer, 6th Cav., comdg. Co. A of Instruction.  
Capt. S. M. Swigert, 2d Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.  
1st Lieut. F. U. Robinson, 2d Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction.  
1st Lieut. E. W. Sibley, 2d Cav.  
2d Lieut. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav.

##### RECRUITING AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Chicago, Ill. 10 S. Clark St.—Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.  
Detroit, Mich. 61 W. Congress St.—Capt. A. D. King, 3d Cav.  
Baltimore, Md. 37 1/2 S. Sharp St.—Capt. G. E. Overton, 8th Cav.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 205 Market St.—Capt. C. C. DeRudio, 7th Cav.  
Main Office, N. Y. City, 174 Hudson St.—Capt. C. A. Steadman, 9th Cav.  
Branch Office, N. Y. City, 35 West St.—1st Lt. F. A. Michler, 5th Cav.  
Cincinnati, O. 219 W. 4th St.—1st Lt. F. A. Edwards, 1st Cav.  
St. Louis, Mo. 321 Pine St.—1st Lt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav.

#### ADVENTURES OF A WATCH.

THE Omaha Bee has the following about a gold watch lost by Lieut. Goldman, 4th Cavalry: "More than four years ago Lieut. H. J. Goldman, of the 5th Cav., while hunting near Fort Robinson lost a valuable gold watch worth several hundred dollars, and highly prized on account of its having been a wedding gift. After a diligent but unsuccessful search he enlisted all the members of his company in the hunt. They tramped over the entire territory traversed by him on the previous day, without finding a trace of the watch. As it was highly prized by the owner he offered a reward of \$30 to any one who would return it. Recently he was surprised to receive a letter from County Clerk Carley, of Dawes County, Neb., stating that a herder had picked up the watch this winter, and asking what should be done with it. Thinking that the timepiece would be badly battered up and probably worthless, Lieut. Goldman, not wishing to see his old favorite in that condition, wrote back to pay the reward and forward the watch to Capt. J. W. Cusack, a Troy jeweler. It arrived there this week, and strange to say, the works were all right, except that it needed cleaning, but the case was sadly battered. The watch is now as good as of old. Altogether it is a strange case of loss and recovery."

#### MEXICAN WAR CLAIMS.

THE following Mexican War Claims were allowed during the past week by the 2d Comptroller: Clinton Lefavour, late Pvt. Co. F, 1st Ind. Vols., \$21; Jas. Swayze, Pvt. E, 3d U. S. Art., \$8; Thomas Logsdon, Pvt. G, 1st Mo. Vols., \$21; Ulysses S. Grant, late 1st Lt. and R. Q. M. 4th U. S. Inf., \$120; Wm. McCormick, late 2d Lt. 1st Va. M. Vols., \$75; Richard P. Hammond, late 1st Lt. and A. D. C., \$162; Justus McKinstry, late Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., \$150; Franklin Gardner, late 1st Lt. and Adj. 7th U. S. Inf., \$120.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

A special despatch from San Francisco says: "It has been ascertained that the revenue cutter Rush, which sailed last week under secret orders from the Treasury Department, was in search of the schooners Gem and San Buenaventura, bound to this port from Alaska, and known to be loaded with lumber. As the land there is not open to pre-emption it is unlawful to cut timber upon it, hence the Rush was ordered to seize the schooners. The San Buenaventura, however, slipped past the cutter and was unloading Wednesday. The special agent of the Treasury immediately procured the necessary papers and the schooner, with her 200,000 feet of pine and cedar, was seized by the United States Marshal. The schooner Gem will be promptly seized on her arrival."

The revenue cutter Hamilton came to Norfolk, Va., May 11, 1886, having in tow the schooner Hope Haynes, Gray, from Jacksonville for New York, with a cargo of lumber in distress and leaking badly. She was picked up outside of Cape Henry with her crew entirely exhausted from exertion at the pumps.

From the late Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, we receive the following tribute to Captain Slicer: "The loss of Capt. George R. Slicer, of the Revenue Marine Service, whose death was announced in your last issue, will be seriously felt in the Service of which he was one of the most prominent members, as well as by a large circle of personal friends. Capt. Slicer was a man of strong personal characteristics. As an officer he was particularly well equipped in the knowledge of his profession, not only as a sailor, in which he greatly excelled, but in thorough familiarity with the multifarious duties committed to the Revenue Marine. While he was cool, calm, and firm in executing orders or conducting the revenue business confided to him, he never offended by austerity of manner, or lost ground through weakness or vacillation. Uprightness and probity of action were marked features of his official character, and the rule of his public procedure was to keep the good of the Service paramount to all other considerations. For many years he held important positions on examining boards for admission to the corps and for promotion in the various grades, and in such capacity did much to help in establishing the present high grade of professional qualifications in the officers of the Service. He was always in favor of a high standard of excellence, and was a firm adherent of the merit system in promotions as well as in admissions to the Service. Capt. Slicer filled for some years the post of Superintendent of Construction of Revenue Vessels, and while so serving aided efficiently in devising and constructing some of the finest, if not the finest vessels ever put afloat for the Service. He also occupied the position of Superintendent of Construction of Life-saving Stations jointly with Capt. Merryman. In social life he was genial and courteous, a faithful, enduring, and warm-hearted friend. He left a wife, but no children. She, with a large circle of acquaintances, will mourn his untimely death."

#### Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.  
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, at San Francisco, Cal.  
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg. Ogdensburg, N. Y.  
Baldwin, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg. Savannah, Ga.  
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg. New Bedford, Mass.  
Colfax, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.  
Corwin, Capt. A. B. Davis, San Francisco.  
Crawford, repairing at Baltimore.  
Coze, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg. New York.  
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg. Portland, Me.  
Dexter, Capt. Ezra Garrison, comdg. Newport, R. I.  
Dir, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg. Key West, Fla.  
Discover, Engineer E. P. Webber, Savannah, Ga.  
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg. Baltimore, Md.  
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg. Detroit, Mich.  
Forward, Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg. Mobile, Ala.  
Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Boston, Mass.  
Grant, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg. New York.  
Guthrie, Lt. George Williams, comdg. Baltimore, Md.  
Hamilton, Lieut. S. E. Maguire, comdg. temp., Phila., Pa.  
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg. Boston, Mass.  
Hartley, 2d Lt. Albert Buhner, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.  
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.  
Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg. Milwaukee, Wis.  
McCulloch, Lieut. T. M. Munger, comdg. Charleston, S. C.  
McLane, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. Galveston, Tex.  
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Tozier, Baltimore, Md.  
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg. Galveston, Tex.  
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg. Erie, Pa.  
Report, 2d Lt. W. S. Baldwin, comdg. Chincoteague, Va.  
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.  
Stevens, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg. New Bern, N. C.  
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg. Shieldsborough, Miss.  
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., M. D.  
Saville, out of commission.  
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.  
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg. Eastport, Me.  
Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg. Port Townsend.  
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg. New York.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VALERY HAYARD, U. S. A., will deliver a lecture on "The Medical Department, U. S. A., in the Field," at the 12th Regiment armory, New York City, on Monday evening, May 17.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Key West May 3. Sailed May 9, and expected to be at New York by May 28.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Key West May 3. Sailed May 9, and expected to reach New York by May 28.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At New York Navy-yard. Will probably be ordered out of commission and condemned.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. Arrived at Key West May 3. Sailed May 9, and is expected to reach New York May 28.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 32 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Arrived at Key West May 3. Sailed May 9, and is expected to reach New York May 28.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at Key West May 3. Sailed May 9, and is expected to reach New York May 28.

## S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Sailed from Zanzibar for Johanna, Comoro Islands, April 8.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Reported by telegraph to have sailed from Montevideo, March 7, for Hampton Roads, Va.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Will shortly relieve the *Nipisic*. Left New York Navy-yard, May 10, for anchorage off Stapleton, S. I., for drills and target practice.

## European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Malta, April 15, from thence will proceed to Alexandria, and then, in company with the *Kearsarge*, will cruise along the coast of Syria and Asia Minor.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. At Alexandria, Egypt, April 8. Will cruise along the coast of Syria and Asia Minor in company with the *Pensacola*.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Arrived at Malta, April 16. Will cruise along the Barbary coast, touching at Tripoli, Tunis and Tangier. Will be at Lisbon to participate in the ceremonies attending the wedding of the Crown Prince of Portugal. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, May 7.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. F. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Reported by telegraph at Payta, Peru, May 13.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas in temporary command. At Valparaiso, Chili, March 8, 1886, and reported by telegraph to be at Payta, Peru, May 13.

INOQUIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Reported by cable to have left Callao, April 8, for Coquimbo, where she will remain for two months, and then return to Callao.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Callao, Peru, March 6, for a cruise to Samoa Islands. Will stop at Marquesas and Tahiti; from thence will visit Fiji, Tonga (possibly) and Auckland, N. Z. On return will stop at Pitcairn and Easter Islands, reaching S. American coast early in the fall.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

SHEANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Capt. B. Wilson, was ordered to command, per steamer of March 20. Left Panama for Payta April 7, touching at Corinto and San Jose en route.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT,† 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Relieved at Canton, China, March 26, by the *Monocacy*, and ordered to Yokohama.

MARION,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Canton, China, April 1. Would be at Shanghai April 12.

MONOCACY,† 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. Commander Henry Glass is ordered to relieve Commander Higginson. Arrived at Canton, March 26.

OMAHA,† 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable, to the JOURNAL, as having arrived at Yokohama, Japan, April 23.

OSPIKE,† 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. At Yokohama March 28.

PALOS,† 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Chemulpo, Corea, April 1, 1886.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Yokohama April 12. Was ordered home March 5, and is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next. The Admiral will probably transfer his flag to the *Omaha* on the departure of the *Trenton*. Will probably sail between May 1 and 15.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander S. W. Terry. Arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., April 29.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley, commanding. Arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., April 29.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. W. H. Whiting. Comdr. C. H. Davis will take command on June 1, 1886. Placed in dock at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and surveyed May 4.

## On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., command. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., May 12.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard, W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Was at San Diego, Cal., Feb. 13, last advice. Expected to sail Feb. 25, to continue surveying work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Left New York City on her annual cruise May 11, 1886. Will first stop at Glen Cove, L. I. Expects to remain until May 15, when she sails for London, Conn. Expects to leave the latter place about May 27, for Lisbon, thence to Madeira and Fayal, stopping along the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and then back to New London, arriving about the middle of August. Then until October the vessel will cruise through the Sound and back to New York, where the annual examinations will take place and the senior class will be graduated. The voyage to Lisbon, with favorable weather, will probably take twenty-five days. The officers of the *St. Mary's* are: Commander E. M. Shepard, and Lieuts. Welles L. Field, Milton K. Schwenk, Arthur P. Osborn, and Surgeon H. P. Harvey.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At the New York Navy-yard.

## FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, comdg. On her way to Washington from the Bahamas.

The *Fish Hawk*, Ensign Louis W. Piepmeyer, comdg. At Gloucester, N. J.

The *Lookout*, Mate Jas. A. Smith, comdg. At Gloucester, N. J.

## STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r. Lt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Steamer A. D. Buche, Lieut. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., commanding. Address Bayport, Hernando Co., Fla.

Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg. Address Key West, Fla.

Schooner *Eagle*, Lieut. Chas. F. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg. Address New York Navy Yard.

Schooner *Earnest*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address Port Townsend, Wash. T.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. P. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg. Address Port Eads, La.

Steamer *Hussler*, Lieut. E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., comdg. Address Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *McArthur*, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg. Address, Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., comdg. Address Charleston, S. C.

Schooner *Scorsby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding. Address Beaufort, Carteret Co., N. C.

Steamer *Arago*, Lieut. Geo. H. Peters, comdg. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

Schooner *Palmira*, Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, comdg. Address Station M, N. Y. City.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Capt. Z. L. Tanner, arrived at the Washington Navy-yard, May 10, 1886.

The Navy Department is informed that Paymr. G. R. Watkins, of the *Ossipee*, Asiatic station, who is to be tried by court-martial on charges of financial irregularities, and who disappeared some time ago, has returned to his ship.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering being nearly through with the detailed drawings and specifications for the additional vessels of war, a meeting of the Walker Board will be held in a few days to arrange for advertising for proposals for the construction of the vessels.

A CANOEIST of the Knickerbocker C. C. capsized in the Hudson River off Audubon Park (156th St.) N. Y., last week and was rescued by a boat from the Coast Survey schr. *Eagle* which promptly went to his assistance. The *Eagle* is at present lying off Audubon Park, being at work in that vicinity.

MR. KUNSTADTER, the inventor of a new propeller, explained his invention to the House Committee on Naval Affairs a few days ago, with the view of securing legislation for its adoption in the Service. He submitted a large number of testimonials from expert engineers and others regarding the merits of his invention, with which the Committee were very favorably impressed. If they learn that the Navy Department looks upon it with favor they will probably recommend an appropriation for testing it.

The newest steamer *Atlanta*, which is at the New York Navy-yard, will be placed in commission just as soon as the repairs are completed which were made necessary by the collision with the Pennsylvania Railway transfer steamer several weeks ago. The commanding officer has been selected, as well as most of the complement of officers. Capt. Francis M. Bunce will command her, and the orders for her officers will be issued May 15.

A TRIAL of the Haytian gunboat *Toussaint L'Ouverture*, constructed at Hayre, took place on Tuesday, April 27. Although only a speed of 12 knots was contracted for, 13½ knots was easily attained. The vessel is armed with three guns, two of 12 centimetres, arranged so as to deliver a fore and aft fire, and one of 16 centimetres placed forward.

THE U. S. S. *Despatch*, while leaving Key West Harbor, May 6, 1886, by the Ship Channel, grounded on the western sand bar, where she remained until high tide, when relieved by the *Yantic* and the Light-house steamer *Laurel*. The *Despatch* sustained no material damage and continued on her course for Savannah.

PROFESSOR DAVIDSON, of the Coast Survey, has prepared a long account of the early explorations on the Pacific Coast from 1539 to 1603, which will be printed by the Government. His effort has been to fix places mentioned by Ullon, Cadillo, Ferreola, Drake, Cavendish, and other voyagers. His conclusion is in regard to Sir Francis Drake is that he never saw the entrance to San Francisco Bay, but anchored inside the eastern head of Point Reyes.

THE vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron left Key West, Fla., May 8, on a cruise. The original programme telegraphed on May 3 will be observed, except that no port in Cuba will be visited, nor will the vessels put in elsewhere, if possible. The cruise will extend eighteen days, during which the five ships will be constantly manoeuvred as a squadron and the men exercised in spar, sail, and other drills. Upon entering New York Harbor the fleet will be met by such naval vessels as may be there, and they will all proceed together up the North River and anchor at the foot of 23d street.

THE Norfolk, Va., *Landmark*, of May 9, says: "Commodore W. S. Schley reports the condition of the vessels of the Training Squadron to be in good condition, with the exception of the *Saratoga*, which requires some slight repairs. The cruise of the squadron has resulted in making 140 boys available for service, who will be transferred to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, to be drafted into regular service as they are needed. Naval Constructor Wilson was in Norfolk on May 5 and inspected the *Saratoga* and found that she will require about thirty days' repairs to fit her for another cruise."

FROM Buffalo comes the report that in the Eagle Iron Works there has been for some time in progress of construction a curious marine affair made of brass or composition resembling brass, the half-finished model of a torpedo, 8 feet long, and looks much like an overgrown Minie bullet. The torpedo is new and untried, and therefore no details have been given out, but it is stated that the inventor is well acquainted with such marine appliances and is trying to introduce some new features into the projectile. It is to be self-propelling, and is being built in two sections, which can be screwed together.

A LETTER of March 22, from Canton, China, referring to anticipated riots there says: "A couple of days ago the U. S. corvette *Alert* arrived, and in a few days a French gunboat is expected. I cannot say that I think the arrival of a French man-of-war will add at all to the feeling of security, as the Chinese firmly believe that they have whipped the French and are inclined to treat them with contempt. In fact their arrival will if anything tend to excite an uprising. The near future looks anything but cheering, for as each steamer arrives from San Francisco with numbers of returning Chinese the feeling against foreigners, and especially Americans, is bound to be kept up, and great tact must still be displayed. It is far from pleasing living in such a state of uncertainty as has existed here for some time back, and we shall never feel safe so long as the Chinese are boycotted and persecuted in the States. The *Alert* will undoubtedly remain here to protect the settlement until she is relieved by some other vessel of the squadron. The *Marion* still remains at Whampoa. Last Friday the whole settlement went down and took the ships by storm."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## Ordered.

MAY 11.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Drury, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MAY 12.—Commander R. P. Leary, to torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant H. M. Hodges, to the Michigan.

Lieutenants B. S. Richards and G. F. W. Holman, Ensigns R. F. Lopez, G. W. Denfield, L. J. Clark, W. P. C. Muir, J. H. Rohrbacher and Gunner C. Stuart, to torpedo instruction.

Ensign H. C. Poundstone, to the Naval Academy.

Gunner Thos. P. Venable, to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

MAY 13.—Captain J. H. Gillis, to command the Hartford.

## Detached.

MAY 5.—Lieutenant Commander E. T. Strong, from the Wabash and ordered to equipment duty at the Boston Navy-yard.

MAY 8.—Gunner Moses K. Henderson, from the Wabash and ordered to the *Saratoga*.

Gunner Joseph Smith, from the *Saratoga* and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 10.—Lieutenant Chas. A. Foster, from the Torpedo Station and ordered to the Minnesota.

Lieutenant Geo. A. Bicknell, from the Advisory Board and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter John W. Burnham, from duty under the Naval Advisory Board and ordered to special duty under the Construction Department.

MAY 12.—Commander N. H. Farquhar, from Naval Academy and ordered to torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Morong, from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenants W. A. Marshall and S. M. Ackley, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant J. K. Cogswell, from the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant T. Dix Bolles, from the Smithsonian Institution and ordered to torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant J. C. Colwell, from the Naval Intelligence Office and ordered to torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant H. Hutchins, from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to torpedo instruction.

Lieutenant H. Perkins, from the Jamestown and ordered to the Portsmouth.

Ensign W. L. Rodgers, from the Office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to torpedo instruction.

Ensign A. W. Grant, from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to torpedo instruction.

Gunner James Hayes, from the New York Navy-yard and ordered to Naval Magazine, New York.

Gunner W. Walsh, from Washington, D. C., Navy-yard and ordered to torpedo instruction.  
Gunner C. Cronin, from New York Naval Magazine and ordered to torpedo instruction.  
Gunner Cornelius Dugan, from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to torpedo instruction.  
MAY 13.—Ensigns F. L. Chapin and Harry George, from the Jamestown and ordered to the Juniata.

#### Revoked.

Orders of Paymaster Geo. A. Lyon to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., revoked and placed on waiting orders.

#### Leave.

Granted Rear Admiral R. N. Stembel, retired, for two years, with permission to leave the United States.

#### Time Extended.

Commander C. H. Davis ordered to relieve Commander W. H. Whiting from command of Saratoga June 1 instead of May 15.

#### Nominations to the Senate.

MAY 14.—Charles Philip Henry, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

#### Condemned by Medical Survey.

Lieutenant Commander E. L. Amory and Lieutenant R. M. Berry, recently ordered to the Alliance, have been condemned by Medical Survey.

#### MARINE CORPS.

MAY 8.—Captain Wm. S. Muse, ordered to be detached May 25 from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., June 1, for instruction in torpedo service.

1st Lieutenant H. K. Gilman, ordered to be detached May 25 from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md., and ordered to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., June 1, for instruction in torpedo service.

Captain J. H. Higbee, ordered to be detached June 1 from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., June 8.

Captain P. C. Pope, ordered to be detached June 1 from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and to report for duty as the officer detailed to command the Marines stationed at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., June 8.

#### CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending May 12, 1886:

Henry Adams, landsman, died May 3, 1886, at his home near Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., to which he was attached.

#### CHANGES IN NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

ADMIRAL JOUETT has reported to the Navy Department the following changes of officers in the North Atlantic Squadron during April: Lieut. F. M. Wright from the *Alliance* to the *Tennessee*, April 6; Lieut. C. M. Perkins, U. S. M. C., from the *Tennessee* to the hospital, Pensacola, April 11; Naval Cadets W. L. Copp, F. K. Hill, R. E. Welles, H. E. Parmenter, W. R. Shoemaker, and J. K. Seymour from the *Tennessee* to the Naval Academy, April 24; Lieut. J. F. Meigs from the *Tennessee* to the Navy Department, April 25; Naval Cadets H. P. Jones, H. W. Jones, and R. S. Werntz from the *Sutcliff* to the Naval Academy, April 24; Naval Cadets H. A. Field, D. F. Terrell, C. M. Fabs, W. Johnston, and F. R. Richardson from the *Galena* to the Naval Academy, April 24, and Naval Cadets W. W. Bush and W. N. O'Malley from the *Yantic* to the Naval Academy, April 24.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received the following report from Rear Admiral Jouett, dated Key West, May 5:

I have the honor to report the arrival of the squadron under my command at this port May 3. Since the receipt of the Department's order of April 22, which reached me on the 25th, the day after the encampment was broken up, the vessels of the squadron were directed to coal. From that time on every effort possible has been made to leave Key West at the earliest practicable moment, and to proceed to sea, carrying out the Department's orders of April 22 and 24. I expect to sail from here on Saturday or Sunday, and will be off 23d street, New York, in obedience to Department's order, by May 28.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 11, 1886.

The officers' german in the old mess-hall last Wednesday night, was not as largely attended as the others have been, but it was very successful, nevertheless. Lieut. Dillingham led in a very charming manner.

Much to the disgust of the base ball club, rain prevented their game with the Waverly Club last Saturday. They are practicing continuously, however, and next Saturday's game with the Washington deaf-mute club, promises to be a very interesting one.

All the rain in the world couldn't possibly have prevented the Cadets' hop on Saturday night from being a grand success, and the many guests present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Comdr. and Mrs. Huntington, Comdr. and Mrs. Schouler, Judge and Mrs. Magruder, Comdr. Hoff, Surgeon and Mrs. Dickson, Chief Engineer and Mrs. Farmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Jasper, Lieut. and Mrs. Gheen, Prof. and Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Hendrickson, Mrs. Zane, Mrs. Almy, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Steele, Misses Murray, Randall, Claytor, Marchand, Dutton, Claude, Blanchard, Wood, Hewes, Magruder, Stewart and Chase; Ensigns Knapp, Smith, Blish, Morgan, Baker, Gibbons, Lloyd and Gill; Assistant Engineers Schell, Gow and Barton; Naval Cadets Plunkett, Hill, Shoemaker, Davis, H. W. Jones, H. P. Jones, Whittlesey, Richardson, Capps, Field and Seymour, of the Class of '84, and many others.

Horseback riding is becoming one of the popular amusements at the Naval Academy, and several across-country rides have been indulged in during

the past week by the officers and Annapolitans. A very pleasant party, made up of Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Misses Harrington, Paymaster Rand, Mrs. Almy, Lieut. Gheen, Mrs. Dickson and Prof. Rice, enjoyed themselves on Thursday last in cantering about the adjoining country, and many more similar enjoyments are planned for the ensuing month. Annapolis is crowded with candidates for the May examinations, and it is expected that about 75 will report for admission on Saturday next. The large number of members of the First and Third Classes, together with the "plebes," make it necessary to have two ships for the summer cruise. The *Constellation*, which has been used for that purpose for many years, has been lying at the *Santee's* wharf, undergoing repairs, for some time; and the other vessel, the *Jamestown*, is expected daily from Norfolk.

Commander Huntington will command the *Constellation*, with Lieut. Miller as Executive Officer, and Lieut. Barnette, as Navigator; and Comdr. Elmer the *Jamestown*, with Lieut. Ross as Executive Officer, and Lieut. Porter as Navigator. Surgeon W. J. Simon, P. A. Surgeon George C. Lippincott, and Lieut. C. C. Todd have been ordered to the Naval Academy during the past week. Lieutenant-Comdr. Rich and Captain McLane Tilton, U. S. M. C., came down from New York last Wednesday with 25 men for the *Constellation*.

One of the military attachés of the French Legation at Washington, Capt. Dupre de St. Mar, spent several days here last week. Among other visitors of the past week are Miss Quinby, of Rochester, N. Y., who is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy; Miss Blanchard and Miss Wood, of Massachusetts, visiting at Mrs. Farmer's; and Miss Long, of Wilmington, Del., visiting Miss Pinkney.

Ensign Haeseler, who has taken command of the artillery battalion, is evidently determined to make a decided success of it, judging by its appearance on the parade ground during the past week. The new organization comprises four howitzer batteries and one Gatling gun battery, together with the reserve, commanded by Capt. Andrews.

Nearly all the members of '84 have reported for final examination, which will be held upon the arrival of Cadets Hewes, Hoggatt, McNulta, McCreary, and Knepper from Europe. Those having reported thus far are W. L. Capps, C. S. Williams, A. M. Beecher, F. K. Hill, R. E. Welles, N. S. Moseley, H. A. Field, W. O. Hulme, J. D. McDonald, H. E. Parmenter, H. P. Jones, D. F. Terrell, C. W. Hazlett, F. J. Loomis, I. K. Seymour, W. R. Shoemaker, C. P. Plunkett, C. M. Fabs, R. L. Werntz, H. H. Whittlesey, J. S. McKean, C. H. Hayes, H. W. Jones, V. Macpherson, W. W. Bush, E. Davis, J. B. Starr, W. A. O'Malley, T. R. Richardson, A. C. Mathews, W. E. Wirt, and R. H. Orr.

#### UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE.

THE May meeting took place at 8 p. m. on the 12th inst., for the discussion of Lieut. Carlos G. Calkins's prize essay for 1886, entitled "What Changes in Organization and Drill are Necessary to Sail and Fight most Effectively our War Ships of the Latest Type." Commander Farquhar presided during the active discussion, in which ten members took part. The essay received much commendation, as well as severe criticism, generously given. The prize essay was also discussed at a meeting of the Washington Branch of the U. S. Naval Institute held on Friday evening, May 14, in Room No. 11, Navy Department. The essay and discussion will appear in Proceedings 38 about July 1.

Lieut. M. Yamanowski, of the Japanese Navy, and Mr. Henry Winthrop Hardon, of New York, were elected associate members, and Paymaster Stephen Rand and Lieut. W. H. Reeder, U. S. N., were reported as new members.

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

AT the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New York, the season of 1886 was inaugurated on May 12 by a game of base ball, played by the "Marine Base Ball Club" against their old-time opponents, the famous "Routledge," of Williamsburg, L. I. A great deal of interest has always been taken in the base ball line by both the officers and men of the garrison and we seldom see a finer set of men, physically, than the members of the Marine Base Ball Club, whose fine new uniforms of blue and red set them off to good advantage and won the admiration of the spectators within the inclosure and the hundreds unable to obtain admittance who thronged the iron railing on Flushing avenue. The game was very exciting from beginning to end and up to the sixth inning the feeling was intense on both sides. In the sixth inning the Marines obtained the advantage and the applause was deafening, as they retired with a score which their opponents subsequently failed to equal. The score is as follows: time two hours:

Marines.....0 0 0 0 6 1 0 0-7  
Routledge.....3 0 0 1 0 1 0 0-5

An effort is being made to have the pay of ships' writers attached to receiving vessels increased to that of yeomen. It is urged that these writers perform more work than those employed on sea-going vessels. While it must be admitted that ships' writers in general are as a rule kept constantly employed, there does not appear to be any reason why writers on guardships should receive more consideration than their brethren who are compelled to go down to the sea in ships. This at least appears to be the prevailing sentiment among officers who have been consulted in the matter, and who do not, as a rule, understand why ships' writers should not receive the same pay as yeomen and others of the appointed P. O's.

The lower portion of the dry dock is sadly in need of repair and prompt action should be at once taken in the matter. Chief Engineer Asserson is desirous of constructing an additional dry dock for larger vessels, and his suggestion should be heeded.

The Army of Belgium which has been so recently disturbed by labor riots is described as consisting one-third of substitutes drawn from the lowest classes of society, from the idlers, the vagabonds, the outcasts. It has become, indeed, to an unprecedented extent an army of the proletariat; and the question naturally arises in how far a force so constituted can be relied on for the maintenance of social order.

#### REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES.

THE San Francisco Report, under the caption "Strange Army Orders," objects to the recent order sending the 8th Infantry from California to Arizona, and the 1st Infantry from Arizona to California. "Why," says the Report, "if a four years' tour in Arizona has been considered sufficient, should the 8th be required to go back for a second tour, especially when it is borne in mind that the regiment has not been relieved from service in Arizona by being in California, and that the present is the fourth detachment from the 8th for service in Arizona since the regiment left that department. This would seem to indicate an invidious distinction in favor of the 8th or against it, according as the service in that department is regarded by the Lieutenant General or the War Department. The officers complain that there is no equity in changing regiments." The Report concludes its article by saying: "Aside from the injustice of such removals to the officers of the 8th, in putting them to ruinous expense, the regiment is entitled to consideration for its gallant service in the field and its excellent conduct in garrison, and we hope that this notice of the treatment it has received will cause such public attention to be called to the matter of regimental exchanges as will break up the system of favoritism that seems to prevail at headquarters, due, we suppose, to social or political influences."

#### NORDENFELDT SUBMARINE BOAT.

THE *Messenger d'Athènes* says that the official trials of the Nordenfeldt Submarine Torpedo Boat took place recently at Salamis, under the supervision of a Royal Commission. The first day the boat was submerged several times and manoeuvred thoroughly, both on and under the surface, in order to show how easily she can be steered. The second day was devoted to testing the volume of air stored in the boat. To this end four persons descended in her, hermetically enclosed, from 12 p. m. to 6 p. m. without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. Later on, the Commission desiring to ascertain the depth to which the boat could descend, a rope, 30 feet long, with a wooden buoy at one end, was attached to it. The sinking boat dragged the buoy after it under the surface, thereby proving the depth of the submersion to be more than 30 feet. On the fourth day the boat ran 10 English miles, driven solely by the steam stored in the reservoirs, the smoke stack and furnace doors being closed, and the boat itself hermetically closed and partly submerged. The contract speed of the boat is 8½ miles an hour, and this she accomplished with the greatest ease and to the satisfaction of the Commission on the fifth and concluding day of the trials.

THE San Francisco Post says: "Private advices from Washington state that Commodore Belknap, who it was rumored, would be ordered to Mare Island as Commandant, to relieve Commodore Kussell, does not want the place. He greatly prefers remaining in his present position, that of Superintendent of the National Observatory. In case Commodore Belknap is not ordered, it is deemed almost certain that Commodore Irwin will be so assigned. He has made application for the command, and it is urged in his favor that with his family he has been for several years a resident of California. It is, therefore, a home matter with him. Pay Director Fulton, who has also been for many years a resident Californian, at present on special duty in Washington, is an applicant for the appointment of Paymaster General of the Navy, with strong prospect of success."

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "General Wheeler, Congressman from Alabama, is at work on a war article for the *Century*. His speech on the Army bill is as full of tables as a hotel dining room. By the way, in looking over an old West Point catalogue in General Wheeler's possession, the name of James A. Whistler, the original author of 'The Symphonies in Ivory, Black and Gold,' caught my eye. He entered West Point, aged sixteen years and eleven months, in the fall of 1851. This would make him fifty-two years of age, an interesting fact in connection with a recent discussion on the subject. Another discovery was that he had stood No. 1 in drawing among a class of forty-two. Surely this indicated the future bent of his mind."

COLONEL D. R. CLENDENIN, 3d U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Clendenin, are visiting at Onida, Ill.

LIEUTENANT S. W. TAYLOR, 4th Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Thursday, on a short leave of absence.

ANNOYING reports of the death of the wife of Lieut. S. E. Sparrow, 21st Inf., have appeared. They are, we are happy to say, without foundation. Lieut. Sparrow writes us from Fort Sidney, Neb., May 9, that Mrs. Sparrow was at that date in excellent health.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK READ, of the steamship *Eureka*, of the Morgan Line, running between New York and New Orleans, died at Bedford, Mass., May 9. He was appointed an Acting Master, U. S. Navy, March 5, 1864, and was honorably discharged, Sept. 16, 1865.

LIEUTENANT J. R. RICHARDS, 4th Cavalry, left St. Augustine, Fla., early in the week on a short visit to friends. His Indian charges at Fort Marion are thriving.

MRS. WHEATON, wife of General Frank Wheaton, Colonel 2d Inf., and Lieut. John Kinzie, of that regiment, were thrown from a carriage recently while driving near Fort Cour d'Alene. Mrs. Wheaton was not injured, but Lieut. Kinzie had his knee-cap dislocated.

GENERAL PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A., retired, whose service with the Army dates from 1823, has been visiting New York this week with headquarters at the Windsor.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM left Washington on Friday for Fort Leavenworth to inspect the Military Prison.

THE 2d Comptroller has disallowed in the accounts of Paymaster Robinson, U. S. A., the mileage paid Lieutenant J. R. Clagett, 23d Infantry, amounting to \$59.92, and Lieutenant J. A. Dapray, 23d Infantry, to \$45.54, returning from leaves of absence.

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**ARMYNAVY.**

**THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.**

THE debates in the House during the past week on  
the Military Academy and Army Appropriation bills  
have furnished the Army with the usual supply of  
literature attending discussion on these measures.  
Beyond the very interesting speech of General  
WHEELER very little debate occurred on the Military  
Academy bill, and but a short time was consumed  
in its consideration, but the Army bill encountered  
more than the usual opposition. The first clause to  
excite debate was that relating to the number and  
pay of enlisted men serving as general service  
clerks and messengers, General BRAGG having  
found it difficult to explain that a change in the  
provision was necessary in order to have it conform  
with the bill that recently passed the House fixing  
their status and pay. As finally adopted it places  
the number of general service clerks and messen-  
gers to receive extra duty pay at 103 and 45 respec-  
tively, and appropriates \$105,500 for their pay.  
Motions were made by Mr. HEPBURN to strike out  
the clauses appropriating money for the pay of offi-  
cers of the Pay, Commissary and Judge Advocate  
General's Department, his idea being that the  
duties of the two former departments ought to be  
performed by the Quartermaster's Department, and

that the Judge Advocate Corps should be abolished.  
These motions provoked considerable debate, but,  
of course, were not carried. The motion to strike  
out the clause for the pay of the Judge Advocate  
General's Department was defeated by a vote of—  
ayes, 83; noes, 92. The mileage clause was the  
next to meet with opposition. It was finally passed  
in the following form:

For mileage to officers when authorized by law \$130,000.  
Provided, That in disbursing the allowance the maximum  
sum to be allowed and paid shall be four cents per mile, dis-  
tance to be computed over the shortest usually travelled  
routes, and in addition thereto the cost of transportation  
actually paid, exclusive of sleeping or parlor car fare. But in  
no case shall the whole amount paid exceed 8 cents a mile.

The words in italics were inserted on motion of  
Mr. ADAMS, of Illinois. The next amendment was  
in the clause making appropriation for "incidental  
expenses" for the Quartermaster's Department, the  
items of office furniture, the hire of interpreters,  
spies and guides, compensation of clerks and other  
employees, being added. The words "draught and  
pack animals" were substituted for "mules and  
oxen," under the clause authorizing the purchase  
and hire of such animals, and packers and teamsters  
included in the limitation of the 1,000 civilians to  
be paid from the appropriation for transportation of  
the Army. The next, and only other, amendment  
made was to the clause appropriating \$300,000 for  
the manufacture of arms at the national armories.  
The following proviso was added to the clause:

That no part of this appropriation shall be of clerks of a  
higher class than a fourth class clerk is graded by the Army  
regulations.

An effort was made to have the amount for the  
manufacture of arms increased to \$400,000 but was  
defeated by a majority of three, after the motion  
had been previously carried in the Committee of the  
Whole. The bill contains the following provisos in  
addition to those mentioned:

*Subsistence Department.*—And not more than \$120,000 of the  
money so appropriated shall be applied to the payment of  
civilian clerks of the Subsistence Department of the  
Army, and no compensation or salary so paid shall exceed  
the pay of a fourth class clerk as graded and fixed in Army  
Regulations.

*Quartermaster's Department.*—Provided, That no part of  
this appropriation shall be expended on printing unless the  
same shall be done by contract, after due notice and com-  
petition, except in such case as the emergency will not ad-  
mit of the giving notice for competition: *Provided*, That  
\$25,000 of the appropriation for incidental expenses, or so  
much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be set aside for the  
payment of enlisted men on extra duty at constant labor of  
not less than ten days; but no such payment shall be made  
at any greater rate per day than is fixed by law for the  
employment of persons employed and the work done: *Provided*,  
That the number of horses purchased under this appropri-  
ation, added to the number on hand, shall not at any time ex-  
ceed the number of enlisted men and Indian scouts in the  
mounted service; and that no part of this appropriation  
shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract,  
after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's De-  
partment, and an inspection by such Department, all under  
the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

*Provided*, That the whole number of civilian employees,  
including agents, superintendents, mechanics, packers, team-  
sters, and train-masters, paid from the appropriation for  
transportation of the Army shall not, at any one time here-  
after, exceed 1,000, nor shall any of said employees be graded  
for salary above fourth-class clerks as graded and fixed in  
Army Regulations.

*Provided*, That no expenditures exceeding \$500 shall be  
made upon any building or military post, or grounds about  
the same, without the approval of the Secretary of War for  
the same, upon detailed estimates by the Quartermaster's  
Department; and the erection, construction, and repair of  
all buildings and other public structures in the Quartermas-  
ter's Department shall, as far as may be practicable, be  
made by contract, after due legal advertisement: *And pro-  
vided further*, That no more than \$1,500,000 of the sums ap-  
propriated by this act shall be paid out for the services of  
civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, in-  
cluding those heretofore paid out of the funds appropriated  
for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quar-  
ters, Army transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison  
equipment; and that no employee paid therefrom shall re-  
ceive as salary or compensation a greater sum per month  
than the salary of a clerk of the fourth-class as graded and  
fixed in the Army Regulations; and no part of any of the  
moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of  
fuel and for quarters to officers or enlisted men.

*Provided*, That the posts at which such quarters shall be  
constructed shall be designated by the Secretary of War, and  
the quarters shall be built by contract, after legal advertise-  
ment, whenever the same is practicable; but the cost of con-  
struction of quarters at any one post shall in no case exceed  
\$800.

The appropriations under the various heads were  
as follows:

Officers' Pay	\$2,876,000
Officers' Service Pay	767,791.50
Pay of Enlisted Men	4,303,108
Extra Duty Pay	22,721.25
G. S. Clerks and Messengers	105,500
Service Pay, Enlisted Men	388,784
Pay of General Staff	1,250,750
Service Pay, General Staff	369,722
Retired Officers	902,977.38
Service Pay, Retired Officers	245,017.50
Enlisted Men, Retired	30,426.53
Miscellaneous	1,296,300
Subsistence of Army	2,046,030
Q. M. Dept.	8,640,000
Medical Dept.	210,000
Engineer Dept.	16,500
Ordnance Dept.	645,000
Recruiting Service	100,000
Contingent Expenses	13,300
	\$24,213,928.46

Amount in bill for 1886, \$24,429,053.50.

Mr. WHEELER succeeded after much debate in strik-  
ing out the headline "Pay of the Staff Corps"  
before the Corps of Engineers and inserting in place  
of it after the Corps of Engineers the heading  
"Pay of Staff Officers." This brings the Engineer

Corps under the heading of "Pay of the General Staff," classing it with the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments. Mr. BRAGG said in opposition:

I seriously object to the amendment, for two reasons: First, it is inoperative to produce the result which the gentleman and those whom he represents desire. The insertion of a headline in an appropriation bill is a mere nullity, and will not be printed in the bill. If the purpose is to declare that the Engineer Corps are not staff officers, then it belongs to new legislation, because they have been held to be staff officers by the decisions of the Department ever since 1802.

Mr. WHEELER argued, on the contrary, giving the pages and dates of the enactments, that "every law ever enacted with regard to the Corps of Engineers fixes it as a corps of the line of the Army; that no law ever enacted has fixed it as a part of the staff, and that every law ever enacted which has fixed the staff, or sought to designate what the staff should be, omits the Corps of Engineers; therefore there is no law which has ever in any way fixed the engineers as a part of the staff." He said:

There have been efforts on several occasions to classify them as part of the staff organizations, or it would be more exact to say that efforts have been made to deprive engineers of the prerogatives of command which are enjoyed by officers of the line. This was the gravamen of the controversy which arose in 1803 between Col. Williams, of the engineers, and Capt. Izard, of the artillery. This conflict was practically settled by the enactment of the sixty-third Article of War, which empowered the President to assign engineer officers to the command of troops. It is also true that in the Army Register for 1879 the words "staff corps" were printed at the top of the pages which contained the Corps of Engineers. But this was regarded as unauthorized, and it has never been repeated.

It is true that engineer officers are frequently detailed for staff duty, but this is equally true of the officers of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and no one has ever made an effort to maintain the proposition that such details affected in any way the status of the corps to which they belonged. Under the law they had a right to command, but the character of their ordinary duties was so much more important than the commanding of troops that unless the President so ordered they should not command, but should have time to attend to these more important duties of a scientific character. During the War of 1812 the President ordered Gen. Bloomfield to assign engineer officers to their appropriate commands, because at that time the exigency was such he thought they were needed to command, and, as he could not be present to designate when they should command, he ordered the commanding generals to assign them to commands when they saw fit.

Mr. BRAGG contended that Sec. 1158, Rev. Stats., shows the Corps does not belong to the line of the Army and that the Secretary of War so decided in a special case last season. Ever since 1803 when the statute now in force was adopted it has been so held. "They can assume control of no troops; they can exercise no command; they can do no act outside of their corps, except by special assignment of the President. That has been the law ever since the ruling made by General DEARBORN, as Secretary of War, in 1802." He said:

It is most astounding that certain men have fed upon such meat that, like Caesar, they have grown too great to belong anywhere. There is somebody who has said, and I think a poet, that there is a certain class of men who are good for heaven, too mean for hell, and nobody knew where they were going. We have an Engineer Corps which has actually outgrown its pantaloons. It sets itself up as an independent institution. It does not belong to the staff of the Army, oh! no, because then it would be under the command of somebody. They have no command in the line of the Army; they do not serve in the line. Who are they? These are the distinguished gentlemen, who spend the millions on rivers and harbors under the direction of the Secretary of War. They are a part of his staff. . . . It is nothing but miserable squeamishness on the part of these people who are afraid to be classed with the common herd. They do not want to go down with the ignoble vulgar; that would wound their sensitive pride. But when you go near one of these people it is "procul, procul este, profani"—I am an engineer."

Mr. KING moved an amendment to the bill, as follows:

Provided, That no enlisted man shall be employed or used as a valet or servant. Any one violating this provision shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for each and every offence.

He said:

Why should so large a number of the Army desert every year? They are better paid, better fed, and better clothed, than the soldiers of any other army in the world. This Army is commanded almost exclusively by graduates of the Military Academy at West Point. Can it be possible that it is for want of judicious discipline that produces this disgraceful result? There is a great deal in the American soldier. He is more than a mere machine. He is a man and is governed by the same instincts of higher manhood that controls the American citizen generally. He knows his rights and the natural dignity of his character, and when treated accordingly he will as a rule obey the law under which he serves; but when called upon to perform menial service his manhood rebels. If officers want servants they should hire them as other men do, or Congress should provide them with servants.

His objection, on motion of Mr. BRAGG, was ruled out on a point of order as new legislation.

Mr. HEPBURN in moving to strike out the clause providing for the Judge Advocate's Department said:

In my judgment there is not in all the laws of the United States a more fruitful source of the violation of all principles of law, constitutional and statutory, than the machinery of this Judge Advocate General's Office. I undertake to say, that I can point to a half-dozen records in the Judge Advocate General's Department where, by the advice of the Judge Advocate General, and by the solemn judgment of the courts-martial acting under that advice, every principle of legal protection guaranteed to us by the Constitution, every principle which is taught in the books as pertaining to the great law of evidence has been overruled and trodden under foot. I can show you a record there where a Judge Advocate of high rank solemnly declared to a court-martial that it was perfectly competent to prove the price at which commodities had been sold in the city of New York on given days by producing the telegrams of people who said that they had had the report by telephone from the fellow who said that he had contracted to sell the property.

The same officer said that it was perfectly competent to explain by parole evidence a written contract and to vary its terms and modify them materially. And the way he came to find that out was this: He said that in the circuit court in New York he was allowed to prove by parole evidence that a deed, absolute upon its face, was in fact only a mortgage, and he cited that as an authority to show that he had a right to vary the terms of a written contract by oral evidence! I condemn the system which permits the organization of the courts by which the Secretary of War (not the one now in office) can pack a court to execute his personal vengeance; and I condemn a system of law which permits the President of the United States to send back to a court-martial twice over their finding and judgment and to demand that they shall set aside their finding and make another one to conform to his ideas of proper punishment. I do not care who does it, it is an outrage.

Mr. WHEELER agreed with very much of this, but insisted that a Judge Advocate's Department was needed to secure uniformity in the system of military courts. He thought its defects were the effects of Republican Administration, and that Mr. CLEVELAND could be depended upon to rectify the abuses mentioned and all other abuses. Among these abuses he included the treatment by Judge Advocate General HOLT of FITZ JOHN PORTER. Mr. HEPBURN called attention to the fact that we have at the head of the Department a man who is entirely incapable of serving in that Department.

Mr. BRAGG—His incapacity commenced at an earlier day than trial by court-martial.

Mr. HEPBURN—I am speaking of his incapacity as the result of the judgment of a court. I do not know this question ought to be disposed of by the insulting and sneering method of the chairman of this committee. The fact he sees something in his disordered imagination that assimilates the gentleman who made that motion to a boiling pot ought not in my judgment to dispose of this question. The fact the gentleman indulged himself in that way perhaps he is not to be censured for. There seems to be a vein of ill-natured manifestation resulting from everything the gentleman does that would indicate the difficulty with him is congenital, and therefore he ought not to be censured for it. But when he ventures on the domain of the blackguard, if he does, he ought to be forgiven by all of those who feel a sympathy for others who are not amenable to criticism or to harsh judgment because of the unfortunate manifestations of Providence toward him. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HEPBURN further defended Judge HOLT and Mr. LINCOLN from the criticisms upon them. Mr. HISCOCK followed in the same vein. Of Mr. STANTON he said:

He was our able War Secretary; he organized victory. Under his advice and administration, even admitting he committed some errors, the Union triumphed over the rebellion. [Applause.]

Now, these small men [laughter], as was said by the gentleman from Iowa, some of whom are here by grace alone avail themselves of the opportunity to slander his memory. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, Ohio has given many able men to the public service of this country, but none braver, none more true, none who did more for the Union than our great War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, who came to us from within its borders. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You have dragged into this discussion the Fitz-John Porter case. I remember it was discussed while the war was in progress, and I do not forget there was nowhere a man who sympathized with the rebellion who did not sustain Fitz-John Porter and denounce McClellan and denounce Stanton, and thus sought to paralyze the energies of the Union forces. I care not for one if Porter would have been technically acquitted by a civil court. We believed—I believe it now—the people everywhere in the North believed there was a powerful conspiracy to compel arbitrament of the issue between the North and South by other means than the sword. As Edwin M. Stanton had the power and the vigor to defeat the cabal of conspirators that was seeking to bring about a peaceful solution by inactivity, I am willing for one again and here to indorse what he did. The country approved him then and has continued to approve.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE wished to allow actual traveling expenses for officers instead of mileage. Mr. BRAGG objected, saying:

There are certain gentlemen in the Army who like very much to ride upon railway passes. Of course there is a very small number, and perhaps the number is still smaller who are able always to procure them. But the records of the Department show that in several months of the year certain officers are so situated that they must unquestionably travel on passes though they draw more for mileage than the full salary, longevity pay included.

Mr. BRAGG thought a good Democrat managed to win "applause on the Republican side" by a little tilt he had with Mr. HOLMAN of the Appropriation Committee, who sought to show that that committee had in former years done good work in reducing appropriations for the Army, which should have continued, but was not. Mr. BRAGG showed that the reduction for which Mr. HOLMAN claimed credit was made in the Senate, and he said: "The reasons I stated at the foot of the bill the sum appropriated was to show to the House the hypocritical pretensions to economy this committee set forth when they sought to retain the power to control all the appropriation bills."

GOVERNOR RUSK, of Wisconsin, has just won the praise of all right-thinking men by his prompt action against the disturbers of the peace of his good State. His conduct is the more conspicuous by contrast with that of other State officials, Governor OGLESBY, of Illinois, and Governor IRELAND, of Texas, for example. Governor RUSK is fortunate in having as military adviser so competent and experienced an officer as Captain CHARLES KING, late of the 5th Cavalry, and now on the retired list for wounds received in action. It appears from the report of our Wisconsin correspondent that Captain KING took command in person of troops engaged against the Milwaukee Anarchists.

## THE ARIZONA CAMPAIGN.

THE hasty conclusions following the reported surrender and subsequent escape of GERONIMO and his band need revision in the light of the report of the actual circumstances of the case which has since been received. General CROOK in his speech at the banquet recently given at Omaha in his honor (see JOURNAL of May 8, p. 829) referred to the adverse criticisms upon him in connection with the alleged surrender and escape, and said: "The terms of unconditional surrender, so-called, were misleading. That was not the fact as we understood it, that there was an unconditional surrender. The Indians, after the death of Captain CRWTFORD, had a talk with Lieutenant MAUS and desired to meet me twenty-five miles below our lines, on the condition that I should only come within sight. I endeavored to get them up to our side of the line by assurances of the danger they had of the Mexicans taking them, but they would not get nearer than twenty-five miles."

This statement is confirmed by information which we receive from various sources. According to this, communication was established between the Indians and the command of Lieutenant MAUS on the 15th March, and word was at once sent to General CROOK, who was distant forty-eight hours' journey. On the 19th one buck and three other Indians surrendered, and on the 25th General CROOK arrived, the Indians growing very impatient meanwhile. On the 27th of March the Chiefs GERONIMO, NATCHEZ and CHIHUAHUA agreed to surrender, and on March 18 General CROOK and staff left the camp early in the morning. Lieutenant MAUS appears to have asked that their arms be taken from the hostiles, and why this was not done we have not learned. When General CROOK left the case stood about as follows: The Indians were camped from half to three-quarters of a mile from Lieutenant MAUS's camp in a strong position in the rocks, had their arms and animals, and were in a worse condition than before, inasmuch as they were drunk, and had been firing all the night before. NATCHEZ had shot his wife. Lieutenant MAUS sent messengers to them, and about 12 o'clock got the squaws to move, and then moved himself to a camp ten miles away. The bucks came in about night, still drunk, and camped near. They were never guarded, and so far as known never were captives. They refused to go further than nine miles, and the next day they camped above Lieutenant MAUS's camp. The two chiefs, NATCHEZ and GERONIMO, left in the night. There was nothing to prevent them but the breaking of their word.

It was not known that they had guns until the fact was reported and they were followed as soon as possible and those left secured and sent forward. Two bucks were retaken; these and those previously surrendered, 15 in all, were the only Indians ever, in fact, held as prisoners by Lieutenant MAUS and they are now in Florida.

Lieutenant MAUS went miles away to meet the chiefs alone in the mountains of Mexico, and the labor of constantly watching for them and seeking to secure them by fighting or by conciliation fell upon him and his command. It was such a command too, as officers are loath to depend upon without the support of white soldiers. These facts, which are so well known to officers in Arizona, entirely relieve from the possibility of criticism Lieutenant MAUS, of whose zeal and energy we receive the most flattering accounts, and who on other fields, and in former years, won a reputation for gallantry in action to which he has added during his arduous and thankless service in Arizona.

Service in Arizona has, indeed, been most thankless and irritating to the officers actually in the field, who have been held responsible for matters they could not control and subject to unjust criticism which they had no opportunity to answer. If Congress should determine that Indian service is worthy of at least so much recognition as a brevet confers we trust that they may not be forgotten. We have received a variety of reports from Arizona and the restrictions under which officers have placed in the matter of communications have made it very difficult for us to get at the actual truth, so that, with the fullest intention to do justice to all, we have not had it in our power to sift the misleading reports which appear in the daily papers.

## TO PROMOTE ARMY EFFICIENCY.

THE "efficiency of the Army" which has occupied so much of the attention of the Senate this session, suggests to a correspondent some amendments, which, if passed into law, might aid largely in securing the results sought for. The first proposition is for "the establishment of a better system of diet and the abolition of company funds." Opinions differ on these points, as many think our soldiers are the best fed in the world, and certainly where commanders of companies are persistently diligent in this regard, there need be little fear that his men will go hungry. Still, it cannot be denied that there are features in the system under which company funds are raised and expended, which are open to objection. The men have little or no option as to the disbursement of the funds which with show of reason they deem their own. The system of drawing from the Government certain portions of the ration and the sale and even resale to it of these portions is a measure liable to abuse and loss, and there are other aspects of the arrangement which are so well known that it is needless to recapitulate them. The staple article of pork is, for example, regarded as a sort of commissary currency, being issued as a ration, then sold to the commissary, re-issued and resold again to the commissary, until finally, perhaps, it reaches a state calling for a board of survey and its condemnation and sale at a very low figure. Perhaps the better plan in such a case would be to send the pork direct to the Treasury Department to be turned in with other worn out currency. The second suggestion is for a "reduction in the term of enlistment to three years." We believe the majority of the Army and its well wishers favor such a measure, and short term system seems to find favor nowadays the world over.

Next it is proposed that the men be permitted to purchase their discharge as in the British Service—say for about \$100. We see no objection to this. In England we believe the cost is graded according to service, the longer the service the less the cost of discharge. The discontinuance of Sunday morning inspections is also proposed. This is an excellent suggestion. The present institution is a relic of the past and opposed to the customs and requirements of the present day. The Sunday morning inspection is by no means a military necessity.

A better class of bakers and cooks is also asked for. Soldiers as well as civilians like well-cooked food, and if that be provided much has been done towards making him contented with his lot. Sour and half-baked bread, potatoes like hard-boiled eggs, underdone or overdone meat, etc., makes the soldier curse the day he enlisted, and the yearnings of his stomach too often prompt him, pay day having come, to leave for parts where the cravings of the inner man may be better satisfied. Our recruiting depots should have cooking schools, with competent instructors, not left to haphazard arrangement, but established by due force of law and adequate appropriation.

It is also proposed that veterans of the war should be exempted from the requirements of thirty years' service before retirement. The law as it stands, as we have more than once said, is a good one and should not be tinkered with. But the point suggested is worthy of consideration.

Finally, it is asked that the troops should be paid every month and the time allowed for re-enlistment extended to sixty days. We should be glad to see a system of payments monthly, or even weekly, as tending in a great many respects to the better maintenance of good order and military discipline. There are few commanding officers, we imagine, but what would be glad to see their men paid once a fortnight, or better still, once a week.

We have discussed these propositions somewhat at length, for they refer to matters of vital interest to the interior economy of the Service—the food, the length of service, the discharge, the Sunday leisure, the retirement and the pay of the soldier in the ranks.

THE publication in the JOURNAL of last week, in connection with the WATSON decision of the Court of Claims, together with certain circular letters on the same subject from Washington claim agents, has caused quite a stir in the Army, and several attorneys who make Army prosecution a specialty are

being flooded with letters to know the true status of the WATSON case. The statement we gave last week was based upon information received from the counsel of Captain WATSON. With reference to it another Washington attorney writes us as follows: "WATSON's case was a suit in which credit was claimed for cadet service in computing service pay and rations under the longevity laws of 1838 and 1870. The Government entered a demurrer, and the demurrer was sustained as to the Statute of Limitation; that is, the Court decided that it had jurisdiction of no claim for arrears accruing prior to six years. This virtually defeats the case, as the Supreme Court decided in the BABBITT case that cadet service could not be computed between Jan. 18, 1878, and 1881, from which latter date the MORTON decision prevailed; therefore all cases of arrears like WATSON's, under the laws of 1838 and 1870, having accrued prior to June 18, 1878, are barred by the six years' limitation, and the claimant, WATSON, can therefore hope for no judgment when his case is reached that would not now be paid by the accounting officers under the MORTON decision."

The opinion of the Court of Claims in this case was not handed down on Monday last as was expected, but it will, in all probability, be announced on the coming Monday. It is understood that the same law on which the WATSON case is based is to be tested in the interest of the officers appointed from the ranks, on whose case the attorneys who succeeded in getting the MORTON case through are engaged. These officers, it is claimed, are entitled to longevity pay under the act of 1838. The question is whether the allowance of an extra ration for every five year's service, will be considered as equivalent to the longevity pay substituted for it by the act of 1870. The right of an officer to credit for enlisted service in computing his longevity pay has already been decided.

SOME important changes of stations of ordnance officers, U. S. Army, were ordered on Wednesday, which are recorded under the proper Army heading.

THE *Popolo Romano* reports some recent experiments in the Gulf of Castagna against a plate weighing 88,000 kilos, which is intended to form the armor of the revolving turrets, furnished by Messrs. GRUSON, of Buckau, Magdeburg. The gun was an ARMSTRONG of 43 centimetres, placed upon a pontoon at the distance of 133 metres from the plate. The cartridge was composed of 375 kilos. of prismatic brown powder, furnished from Cologne. The projectile was a steel KRUPP, of the weight of 1,000 kilos. It was the general opinion that the plate could not resist the attack, as a steel KRUPP weighing only 38 kilos. had a few days before perforated steel plates of 22 centimetres. After the first shot, April 20, had not moved a millimetre from its supports, and presented only three slight external fissures and an internal bulge of about a metre. The projectile, on the other hand, was broken up completely, and more than a thousand pieces of it were collected. The Commission decided upon another shot, which took place the day after, the piece being directed by the naval officers in charge to strike as near as possible to the first mark. The projectile was again broken into minute pieces, and the armor plate, which was not moved from its supports, only showed some external splits and bulges inside. The Italian journal calculates that the first shot was launched with a velocity of 541 metres, and that the blow had a force of 14,687 dynamids; that the second shot had a velocity of 542 metres, and a force of 14,736 dynamids. The trial, which was attended by representatives of various Governments, was a sort of international one, the armor plate being furnished from Magdeburg, the gun from Newcastle, the powder from Cologne, and the projectile from Essen. The question of the armor plated turrets with which the planned Bucharest forts are to be provided does not appear to have been settled yet, and the Roumanian Government has intimated that, if further experiments are to be carried on, they must be made at the expense of the competitors. Another communication from Bucharest states that Messrs. Gruson have, since the trials, submitted the plans of a new turret to the Roumanian War Minister. The asser-

tion, therefore, of French military papers that the improved French turret has been accepted requires confirmation.

THE English Easter Volunteer Manœuvres of this year are described as the most successful ever held, the picnic element having disappeared, the gatherings at Dover, Portsmouth, Colchester, Shorncliffe, and Aldershot being essentially military, and an instructive programme being carried out. The idea upon which the operations were conducted assumed that an enemy had landed at four different points. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We have seldom seen troops worse handled than those for the defence. Although frequent opportunities offered for the striking of a blow upon an attenuated line while engaged in attacking both flanks, the defenders never once thought of counter-attack, though they were little inferior in numbers to the invaders." The Volunteers, both officers and men, appeared to take an intense interest in their work. Three Volunteer colonels commanded brigades, and there was little fault to be found with their manœuvring. The subordinate officers, too, appeared to have their men more under control than formerly, and, thanks to the instructions issued upon the subject of the control of the fire in action, great attention was paid to the shooting. There was very little independent firing. As a rule, it was conducted by word of command by volleys fired by sections; consequently, the men did not so speedily exhaust their ammunition as they have previously done. One regiment of Volunteers on the march to Dover is described as firing blank ammunition about the ears of a slumbering village at midnight. A "diversion" was created, but an appearance before the local magistrate and a fine of forty shillings convinced the caterers for amusement that their efforts, if satisfactory to their comrades, were hardly economical to themselves.

MORE than once we have advocated the necessity for a Light Artillery School to be commanded by one of our most competent field officers of the Artillery arm, and have taken occasion to call attention to the recommendations for such a school made in annual reports by Major-Generals HANCOCK and SCHOFIELD, and others. Congress has so far been inactive in the matter, but Chicago, we note, is taking some steps which may lead to a practical result. The Commercial Club of that city, with commendable zeal and purpose, have collected over \$300,000 for the purchase of a suitable site for such a school near Chicago. The military authorities are willing, nay, anxious, to co-operate, and if Congress will only follow the lead of the public spirited citizens who have inaugurated the movement, we may soon have, what no one can say is not needed, a school where the light artillery arm of the Service, by no means an unimportant branch, can be developed and brought to a high standard of efficiency. Incidentally it will be of no small service to have a body of Government troops within reach of anarchist-threatened Chicago for the protection of United States property.

It appears that the commission appointed to decide on the respective merits of the French and German turrets, tried at Bucharest, are delaying their final recommendations until they receive the reports of the foreign officers attending the experiments. Speaking of the trial, the *London Engineer* says: "Judging from the photographs, of which we gave engravings on March 5, and also from these drawings, the French turret armor was excellent. Sixty-two hits delivered close about the same spot formed a very severe test, and the wall which eventually yielded, as in the nature of things it was bound to yield under blows thus poured in, did so with as little cracking as could be expected. The German armor, so far as can be judged, was not so nearly perforated and might have borne some continuance of fire. The German showed a decided advantage over the French turret in the number of hits received. On Dec. 28, 30 hits were obtained on the French turret in 51 rounds, and on the German 30 rounds and five ricochets were obtained in 85 rounds. In general working, the French turret eclipsed the German. To an observer its behavior was beautiful. On the other hand, guns were more easily taken out of the German turret, and it offers much more room to a detachment, the French turret being rather crowded. On the whole, the form and armor of the German turret are preferred, and it is held that the French structure showed no superiority in principle, under the conditions of trial."

The work on the Cost of Manufactures and the Administration of Workshops, Public and Private, by Captain Henry Metcalfe, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has attracted deserved attention abroad as well as here. Among those giving it their approval is Mr. Wm. Calhoun, the accountant to whom the readjustment of the naval system of keeping accounts was entrusted by Secretary Whitney. The system proposed by Captain Metcalfe has been adopted almost entire by the Dickson Manufacturing Co., of Scranton, Pa., employing 1,200 men and turning out in one department of its works an annual product of about 100 locomotives. The *Iron Age* of May 6 devotes five columns to a very thorough review of the book, in which it says:

Captain Metcalfe occupies advanced ground with reference to the science of accounts, and in the discussion of the problem of cost records he brings to bear the methods of the engineer, the experience of the superintendent and the discipline of a bookkeeper. His work is an instructive one and is pregnant with suggestions that are of the greatest value.

The present system of administering Government works defeats the purpose for which it was instituted, for one reason because it requires bookkeeping far out of proportion with the value of the results achieved, and for another reason because the system is so inflexible as to compel upon the part of responsible heads what may be described as constructive violation of its provisions.

What Captain Metcalfe has undertaken to do is to outline a system adequate in every particular so far as recording actual cost is concerned, and yet possessing such a degree of elasticity and adaptability as to remove every embarrassment from the responsible manager of the work on hand and leave him to do it as it should be done, or, in other words, as the prudent individual would do it if he had no one to answer to, but was left to choose the method likely to require the least labor and make the largest profit. . . . The proprietor of a small workshop, in case he required some material not on hand in his stockroom, would take the cash in hand, and, going to the nearest supply store, would buy what was needed and return with it in a short time. An arsenal officer may need some bolts or screws. To obtain them, however, according to the present system, requires enough writing to keep the books of the small manufacturer a month, while the delay incident to red tape processes still further embarrasses the work and increases ultimate cost. . . . To describe Captain Metcalfe's system intelligently and explain its workings is a far more difficult task than to indicate the need of such a work as he has performed and speak in praise of the results accomplished. Captain Metcalfe's book is one to be studied. It covers too much ground and contains too many details to make any review adequate, and we are disposed to refer the reader to the work itself. . . . Its ideas compared with the ordinary routine of bookkeeping are almost revolutionary, and hence bookkeepers generally may be expected to give reluctant assent to some of the methods proposed. . . . By Captain Metcalfe's system as applied to ordinary manufacturing we infer that the material account would be credited day by day by the materials consumed in work in progress; the balance in the material account then would represent the inventory or materials on hand. What reason is there for treating labor and materials so far as accounts representing them are concerned, any differently from cash? The cash account is no ledger book to show the balance on hand. Why should not the material account show by its balance the material on hand? and why should not labor, a balance on hand of which is an absurdity, be charged directly to the work upon which it is applied, thus keeping that account always closed? These ideas are suggested by the fundamental principles expounded in Captain Metcalfe's book, which we venture to say is the best important work relating to the science of accounts that has been issued in many years.

The system proposed by Captain Metcalfe deserves to be considered by the heads of our construction departments in the open spirit of inquiry. It is most creditable to an officer that he should rise so superior to the slavish worship of routine which paralysis activity and makes progress impossible. The conservative tendencies of the military profession are so strong that there need be little fear that our officers will become possessed of the spirit of radicalism, and suggestions for improvement should receive patient consideration. It is well to encourage such suggestions, if for no other purpose than to keep the minds of the officers, the younger officers especially, active and alert. With increase of years the convolutions of their brains will settle fast enough into immobile forms without their superiors offering them any encouragement to this. What we say here applies not alone to this work of Captain Metcalfe's, which offers itself as the text for these general observations.

A NEW official Table of Distances recently prepared by the Pay Department has just been issued from the Adjutant General's Office, to take effect May 15, 1886, from which date it will be the recognized authority for estimation of distances. It is the result of a careful comparison and combination of the best official data available, the figures and routes being brought up to Feb. 16, 1886, and based upon the consideration of comparative cost, distance, and time, which determine the choice of the "shortest usually travelled route" contemplated by law. In the letter prefacing the new book the following order appears: "It is ordered that hereafter post commanders shall report without delay to the Paymaster-General the abandonment of old or the establishment of new lines of travel to or from their respective posts, and when a new route is opened involving travel by stage or buckboard, shall report as to the carrying capacity for passengers, the number of trips made a week, the distance, and the authority therefor, and such other information as may have a bearing in the determination of its practicability as a route for passenger traffic."

A WASHINGTON press despatch says: "The indications now are that the attempt to secure the passage of the bill to construct a new Navy will be abandoned for this session. It is now said without much hesitation by the Democratic leaders that it will be necessary to prevent any more legislation

which takes any considerable sum out of the treasury. The leaders are discouraged by the large appropriations. Mr. Morrison, speaking of this subject, said: 'How do these appropriations agree with the pretensions of a reform Congress?' He and Mr. Randall have seldom been in accord upon any subject, but it is probable that they will be found working together to prevent the passage of any bills which require large expenditures." This agrees with what we have already said on this subject.

We publish elsewhere a few comments on the coming Military Test of Physical endurance, which is open to all members of the National Guard and Militia (professional athletes being barred), full particulars of which appeared in our issue of May 1, 1886. The contest will be interesting; it is under the patronage of prominent citizens and meets with the approval of National Guardsmen generally as one which promises to be conducted in an exceptionally fair manner, everything of an objectionable nature being excluded. The *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* will contain the official scores, description, and records of contestants and all items of interest relating to the contest, which we trust will be a successful one.

It may be of interest to graduates of the Naval Academy to know that the graduation exercises and hop this year will take place June 11. The first annual meeting of the U. S. Naval Academy Graduates Association will be held in the Naval Institute Hall at 3 p. m. the same day, and at 7.30 p. m., June 10, there will be a dinner in the old mess hall, to which all graduates are invited. Those who intend to be present at the dinner are requested to send notification before June 1 to Lieutenant Belknap, that seats may be prepared for them without extra expense.

The Board, consisting of Brig.-General Samuel B. Holabird, U. S. A.; Commo. David B. Harmony, U. S. N.; Surg.-General Francis M. Gunnell, U. S. N.; Major David L. Huntington, surgeon, U. S. A., appointed to prepare a draft of rules and regulations for the government of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for the President, convened in the office of Dr. Huntington on Wednesday last and practically completed the work assigned them.

We call attention to the advertisement of General L. C. Hunt, U. S. A., in which he offers to rent his commodious house at Ann Arbor, Mich., located near the Michigan University. Any one wishing to establish his family for educational purposes at Ann Arbor, will do well to avail himself of this opportunity.

The annual examination of the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., was held upon Wednesday of this week, May 12. The morning hours were devoted to an inspection of school-room and shop work; the exercises of the afternoon were conducted in the dining-hall and were of a varied character.

We note in the daily papers statements that various persons will soon be nominated for the position of Judge-Advocate General, U. S. Army, among them Colonel F. A. Reeves, of Tennessee. Our information, however, is that the matter is not being considered in any way either by the President or the military authorities.

The Secretary of War has signified his approval of the action of Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry, in using the troops under his command to suppress the riot in Laredo in April last. The Secretary commends the spirit which actuated Major Bernard to interfere without orders, and compliments his troops for the discretion they displayed while in possession of the city.

Two SOLDIERS were killed at Fort Niobrara, Neb., May 12. A private and a corporal got into a quarrel and the latter struck the former. The private got a gun and shot the corporal through the head and, in attempting to escape, was shot and killed by the sergeant of the guard and other soldiers.

THE New York Assembly on Friday, by a vote of 72 ayes to 10 noes, adopted concurrent resolutions requesting Congress to favor by all proper means prompt and liberal appropriations to create fortifications and other defences for our great seaports.

THE Los Angeles Times of April 22 contains an interesting resumé of General Crook's Indian campaigns.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

General Orders of May 14 change the name of Camp Rice, Texas, to Fort Hancock, in memory of the late Maj.-Genl. Hancock. Capt. W. H. Bixby, C. E., will proceed from Wilmington to Fort Macon, N. C., on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., May 14).

#### FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$10,000 for an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun Aug. 29, 1886. It has little prospect of passing the House.

S. 11,9, fixing the pay and allowances of hospital stewards of the Army has passed. The following is the full text of the bill as passed: "That the hospital stewards in the U. S. Army shall be composed of two classes, those appointed by the Secretary of War and permanently attached to the Medical Department, as now provided by law, to constitute the first class, and those appointed by the written order of a commanding officer, upon the recommendation of a medical officer, to constitute the second class. Sec. 2. That the monthly pay of hospital stewards of the first class shall be \$40; and the monthly pay of hospital stewards of the second class shall be \$30; that each class shall receive the increase pay for continuous service now allowed by law; and that the allowances of quarters, fuel, rations, clothing, etc., shall be as now, or may hereafter be, fixed by law or regulation. Sec. 3. That the number of hospital stewards of the first class shall be determined by the Secretary of War from time to time as the necessities of the Service may require, upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General; and that no person shall be appointed to that position unless he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness, and shall have proved his ability to perform its duties; nor shall any person be designated for examination except upon the written authority of the Surgeon General."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at its meeting on Tuesday, adopted favorable reports on House bill No. 7183, for the purchase of the tract of land near San Antonio, Texas, now rented as a drill ground for U. S. troops, and Senate No. 778 to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war. Favorable action was also taken on the promotions consequent upon the retirement of the several captains recently. No further progress has been made with the medical and 3d Cavalry nominations. Surgeon General Murray is understood to be engaged in preparing a statement regarding the pending promotions belonging to his corps, which he will place in the hands of the committee at an early date.

In the Senate on May 5, a letter was read from Edw. S. Bragg, Chairman, inviting that body to join the Association of the First Army Corps in a visit to the battlefields of Antietam and South Mountain, May 14 and 15.

A petition was presented in the Senate on Monday from a score of Mexican veterans residing in Arizona protesting against the passage of the Mexican Pension bill because it will give them but \$8 per month. They say: "We think it but just and right that our Republic should pay us enough to sustain us in our old age in comfort and decency, and not detract from our honor and patriotism by asking us to become its disburbing agents for the purpose of inflating the national currency."

The Senate Committee on Pensions has practically agreed not to favorably report any Pension bill increasing an applicant's pension. The members draw the line at petitions to be put on the pension list.

The Military Academy Appropriation Bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee to the Senate on Friday with amendment. An Urgent Deficiency Bill reported to the House from the Appropriation Committee on Friday, contains an item of \$20,000 to supply deficiencies for the pay of the Army for the current fiscal year.

Senate bill No. 845, for the relief of telegraph operators during the War, was considered in the Senate on Thursday and after some debate and some amendments had been agreed to it was recommitted to the Military Committee. This action practically kills the bill for this session.

The Army and Military Academy Appropriation bills as passed by the House, have been presented in the Senate and referred to the Appropriation Committee. The sub-committees of the Appropriation Committee in charge of these measures are as follows: Army—Logan, Dawes, and Gorman; Military Academy—Logan, Mahone, and Call.

Senator Logan's bill providing for the payment of bounty to all enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have not yet received it, has been reported to the Senate without recommendation and placed on the calendar to be debated on its merits. This bill has been before every Congress for the past 20 years. It has been passed by each House of Congress more than once, although, with one exception, it was defeated in the other House each time. When it was passed by both the Senate and House it was vetoed by Gen. Grant on account of the condition of national finances at that time. Gen. Logan's report consists of a review of the various stages of legislation through which it has passed, and shows that the bill merely legalizes a promise of the Government made at the time of the enlistment of the men.

The Senate Committee on Claims has submitted a favorable report on the bill to reimburse Col. James C. Duane, U. S. A. with the sum of \$648, being losses incurred by him through the forgeries of his clerk while in charge of the 3d Lighthouse District.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has reported with a favorable recommendation the bill No. 7764, for the erection of one set of officer's quarters at the New York Arsenal for which \$5,000 is provided in the bill.

The Naval Appropriation bill is still undergoing consideration by the House Naval Committee. Among the Navy Department officials who were interrogated this week regarding past expenditures for, and the future needs of, the Naval Service were Chief Constructor Wilson, Paymaster Whitehouse, Chief Clerk Dennison, of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and Chief Clerk Smith, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. No date has yet been set for reporting the bill to the House, but the majority of the members are desirous of concluding work upon it this week. Chairman Herbert, who is considered one of the hardest and most thorough workers in Congress, has determined, however, to look into every detail connected with the financial part of the naval establishment before reporting the bill, even if it takes until the end of the session to conclude the investigations he has determined upon. He thinks now, however, that he has about reached the end of his work and that the bill can be put upon the House calendar not later than Tuesday next.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

## IN THE DARK O' THE MOON.

The waning moon is drifting down  
A pallid, dream-like sky;  
The restless winds, like wandering ghosts,  
Go faintly whispering by.  
The night is dark with mystery,  
My heart is sad with pain,  
For eyes that once looked into mine,  
I shall not see again.

We dreamed a dream, my heart and I,  
O moon, when you were young,  
And in the tender, vernal sky  
Your silver crescent hung.  
Of airy shreds and patches made,  
A thing to charm it grew;  
Two laughing eyes, a mellow voice,  
A touch of Army blue.

A stroll upon the ramparts gray,  
Beneath a witching moon;  
Strange that a thing so fair to see  
Should fade away so soon!  
I know not how it came about,  
The omens all were ill;  
A bat that flew athwart the dream,  
A new I did not kill.

And so my heart still listens for  
A voice I cannot hear;  
And so for want of those blue eyes,  
My own still brew a tear.  
And at my fancy's tenderest shrine,  
Where burns her purest flame,  
I mourn for that sweet dream which fled,  
And left—not e'en a name!

## THE MESS.

THE Critic, in enumerating the many good things for which Washington, D. C., is famous, mentions the following: It contains at times more profound statesmen and philosophers, more talent, cosmopolitan in its variety, more cranks, geniuses, black-mailers, bummers, strikers, reformers, demagogues, humbugs, "jedges," "majahs," "kurnels," than any place of its size within the Nation's domains.—It contains more office seekers to the square foot than there are periods in one of Senator Evarts' long speeches.—It has the best draw-poker players in existence.—It can furnish more aesthetic talent on the shortest notice for a free lunch than any other known community.—It supplied the Confederacy with more volunteers, in proportion to its population, than any locality north of the Potomac.—It contains more distinguished statesmen who have "the ear of the President"—under all administrations—than there are tad-poles in an Indiana fever-and-ague swamp.—It has more aesthetic dancers, waltzers, and leaders of the german (including the Marine Corps) than the proud army and navy of any other nation can turn out.—Its local military companies are the best looking, best equipped, drilled, and disciplined of any in the country.—It contains upwards of 45,000 shade trees.—It has now as a resident a fine-looking, level-headed man with an iron spinal column as Chief Magistrate of the nation, who compares favorably with the long line of his illustrious predecessors.

*Lansing Republican.*—A Detroit who honestly won the title of "Colonel" during the war was in a town in the western part of the State the other day, and was talking over war times with several friends, when a stranger joined the group, held out his hand to the Colonel and said:

"You are Col. Blank, of Detroit?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, I'm glad to see you Colonel, do you remember the battle of South Mountain?"  
"I do."

"You led us in a charge there on the afternoon of the first day. A Confederate bullet hit me in the shoulder and I fell. You picked me up, propped me up against a stone wall and then led the boys on. Colonel, God bless you."

They shook hands again, and when the stranger had moved off one of the group said:

"Why, Colonel, you were not at South Mountain."  
"No."  
"The man is entirely mistaken?"  
"Yes."

"And why didn't you tell him so?"

"Because I did not want to hurt his feelings. Such incidents occur almost daily, and I am always careful to fall into line with the man. Nothing would hurt an old veteran worse than to discover that his Colonel not only did not pick him up on the battlefield, but that he never even heard of him by name."

In the second volume of his memoirs just published Gen. Grant in the chapter on the Chattanooga campaign says: "After we had secured the opening of a line over which to bring our supplies to the Army, I made a personal inspection to see the situation of the pickets of the two armies. As I have stated, Chattanooga Creek comes down the center of the valley to within a mile or such a matter of the town of Chattanooga, then bears off westerly, then northwesterly, and enters the Tennessee River at the foot of Lookout Mountain. This creek, from its mouth up to where it bears off west, lay between the two lines of pickets, and the guards of both armies drew their water from the same stream. As I would be under short-range fire and in an open country, I took nobody with me, except, I believe, a bugler, who stayed some distance to the rear. I rode from our right around to our left. When I came to the camp of the picket guard of our side, I heard the call, 'Turn out the guard for the commanding general.' I replied, 'Never mind the guard,' and they were dismissed and went back to their tents. Just back of these, and about equally distant from the creek, were the guards of the Confederate pickets. The sentinel on their post called out in like manner, 'Turn out the guard for the commanding general,' and, I believe, added, 'Gen. Grant.' Their line in a moment front-faced to the north, facing me, and gave a salute which I returned. The most friendly relations seemed to exist between the pickets of the two armies. At one place there was a tree which had fallen across the stream, and which was used by the soldiers of both armies in drawing water for their camps. Gen. Longstreet's corps was stationed there at the time, and wore blue of a little different shade from our uniform. Seeing a soldier

in blue on this log, I rode up to him, commenced conversing with him, and asked whose corps he belonged to. He was very polite, and, touching his hat to me, said he belonged to Gen. Longstreet's corps. I asked him a few questions—but not with a view of gaining any particular information—all of which he answered, and I rode off."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B.—You stand No. 7 on Commissary Sergeant list.  
Left Guide.—You stand No. 49 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Zero.—When will a new class enter the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and when will the present class finish its term? *Ans.*—Sept. 1, 1886. See G. O. 108, A. G. O., of 1885.

T. V. X. asks: When will there be a vacancy at West Point in 14th Congressional District, New York City? *Ans.*—If the candidate who was recently appointed for examination in June next is successful a vacancy will not occur in the ordinary course until June, 1890.

C. F. R. asks: Can a soldier discharged from the Regular Army for disability and receiving a monthly pension be admitted to the Soldiers' Home in exchange for the pension? *Ans.*—He can be admitted to the Home and his pension be continued as well. See Sec. 4 of the act approved March 3, 1883.

J. K. asks: 1. What is the pension for total loss of sight of one eye? *Ans.*—\$8 per month.

2. Is there any chance of Logan's bill to increase pension for loss of one eye to \$25 a month becoming a law? *Ans.*—As the bill has not been reported from the committee it is scarcely possible that it will become a law this session.

G. F. C. asks: How do I stand on list for appointment to Signal Service? *Ans.*—You are one of a large number of applicants who have passed a satisfactory preliminary examination and from whom selections are made by the recruiting officer, Lt. Purcell, as vacancies occur. There are no vacancies at present and the number will be very small July 1, when they will probably be filled by selections from the list.

A correspondent asks: When the companies are formed and are at parade rest and the adjutant commands, "attention, battalion," does the battalion assume the attention? *Ans.*—The proper command is battalion, attention, and on the principle that a wrong command is not to be obeyed the battalion should stand fast. Circumstances should, however, be taken into consideration, as the point is only a small technicality.

C. M. asks: Is par. 41, of G. O. 76, A. G. O., of 1879, relating to shoes, yet in force, and are enlisted men allowed to wear any plain shoes on duty? *Ans.*—The order has not been repealed, but it is understood that the Q. M. D. is now manufacturing at the military prison, Fort Leavenworth, boots and shoes, the latter both for dress and fatigue purposes, upon new and revised lasts. They will be issued as soon as present stock is exhausted, and all occasion for enlisted men to purchase shoes of sutlers and domestic dealers will no longer exist.

Fort McH. asks: Does Blunt's Manual Rifle Firing cancel G. O. 12 and Circular 5, A. G. O., 1884, which says that "a score with a percentage higher than the one required should not be averaged with one of a lower percentage?" *Ans.*—Blunt's Manual is "the authorized guide in all matters pertaining to the subjects covered by the instructions." See G. O. 37, A. G. O., 1883. Par. 501 of Blunt says the classification "will be determined by the total of the best four scores made by him," etc. 23, 23, 17, 17—80 is a qualifying total at any range for marksmen.

Anxious asks: 1. What books should I study to prepare me for West Point? *Ans.*—Those from which you can secure what is termed a good English education, to include a knowledge of the history of the United States, and the provisions of the Constitution.

2. How long would it take a man who enlists as a private and attends to his business to obtain a commission in the U. S. Army? *Ans.*—The regulation requires that a man to obtain a commission must have served not less than two years in the Army. But commissions are seldom obtained in that time, but with necessary qualifications and standing we should say it might be done in five years.

## Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston, Mass., May 5, the following officers for 1886-7 were elected: Commander, Colonel Charles R. Codman, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Mr. John M. Forbes; Junior Vice, Asst. Surgeon Robt. Willard, late U. S. N.; Recorder, Col. Arnold A. Rand, U. S. V.; Registrar, Capt. Hiram S. Shurtlett, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Maj. William P. Shreve, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Major J. Henry Sleeper, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Chaplain Edward H. Hall, U. S. V.; Council, Gen. William F. Draper, U. S. V.; Colonel Henry Stone, U. S. V.; Capt. Richard Waterman, U. S. V.; P. A. Paymaster Edwin Sherwin, late U. S. N., and Lieut.-Col. Samuel A. Drake, U. S. V.

Officers of the Maine Commandery, 1886-7: Commander, Gen. Seiden Connor, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Col. Charles B. Merrill, U. S. V.; Junior Vice, Gen. John Marshall Brown, U. S. V.; Recorder, Lieut. Edward M. Raad, U. S. V.; Registrar, Col. Joseph Spaulding, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Capt. Thos. J. Little, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Chaplain Hiram A. Philbrook, U. S. V.; Council, Paym. Wm. Henry Anderson, U. S. N.; Surg. Seth C. Gordon, U. S. V.; Maj. Sidney W. Thaxter, U. S. V.; General Charles F. Mattocks, U. S. V., and Col. Augustus C. Hamlin, U. S. V.

Officers of the Michigan Commandery, 1886-7: Commander, Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. A.; Senior Vice, Gen. J. G. Parkhurst, U. S. V.; Junior Vice, Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, U. S. V.; Recorder, Maj. G. W. Chandler, U. S. V.; Registrar, Mr. C. L. Williams; Treasurer, Col. S. E. Pittman, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Gen. John Palford, U. S. A. (ret'd.); Chaplain, Rev. G. Moti Williams; Council, Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A. (ret'd.); Gen. W. H. Wilmington, U. S. N.; Lt. H. M. Duffield, U. S. V.; Gen. F. W. Swift, U. S. V., and Capt. L. W. Heath, U. S. V.

Officers of the Ohio Commandery, 1886-7: Commander, Gen. R. B. Hayes; Senior Vice, General M. F. Force; Junior Vice, Gen. J. W. Fuller; Recorder, Lieut. A. H. Mattox; Registrar, Capt. E. P. Rittenberck; Treasurer, Maj. Wm. R. McComas; Chancellor, Capt. C. A. G. Adair; Chaplain, Rev. Geo. A. Thayer; Council, Maj. J. V. Guthrie, Lt. J. W. Wilshire, Col. C. Cadle, Jr., Col. John K. Faulkner, and Gen. Fred Kneller.

At the request of charter members the date for organization of the Kansas Commandery at Leavenworth is changed to June 24, 1886.

## LIFE AND DEATH STATISTICS.

THE report of Dr. John S. Billings, surgeon, United States Army, on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States, as returned for the tenth census (June 1, 1880), has been received by the Secretary of the Interior. The total population in 1880 was 50,155,783, an increase in ten years of 11,597,412. "Of this increase 281,219 per annum may be taken," says the report, "as due to immigration, the total number of immigrants for the ten years being 2,812,191. This makes the mean annual increase due to excess of births over deaths 578,522." The mean annual birth rate for the United States is given as 36 per 1,000, the total deaths as 756,808. It appears from the data presented in the report that the United States as a whole during the census year had a comparatively low death rate and a high birth rate. The death rate is shown to

have been higher in the colored than in the white population, in the foreign element than in the whites of American parentage, the cities than in the rural districts.

The causes of diseases and death were: Unknown, 57,133; consumption, 91,270; pneumonia, 63,053; diphtheria, 38,143; heart disease, 26,068; cholera infantum, 24,983; still births, 24,576; typhoid fever, 32,854; malarial fever, 20,231; croup, 17,969; convulsions, 17,844; scarlet fever, 16,388; dropsy, 14,788; debility, 14,619; old age, 14,168; paralysis, 13,907; dysentery, 13,487; cancer, 13,068; enteritis, 12,640; diseases of the brain, 12,280; whooping cough, 11,004; bronchitis, 10,984; inflammation of the brain, 10,903; diarrhoea, 10,329; and apoplexy, 9,658. Of the fifty principal cities the following showed, respectively, the highest ratios of death from the under mentioned causes, in each 10,000 inhabitants: Apoplexy, Charleston, S. C., 6.60; cholera morbus, Paterson, N. J., 2.15; consumption, Charleston, S. C., 49.21; croup, Chicago, Ill., 7.23; diphtheria, Pittsburg, Pa., 22.76; dysentery, Nashville, Tenn., 9.22; typhoid fever, Pittsburg, Pa., 10.99; enteritis, Charleston, S. C., 9.25; homicide, Richmond, Va., 1.57; whooping cough, Pittsburg, Pa., 7.06; measles, Detroit, Mich., 4.64; pneumonia, New York, N. Y., 21.23; puerperal septicaemia, Milwaukee, Wis., 3.30; scarlet fever, Fall River, Mass., 42.07; small-pox, Worcester, Mass., 2.57; suicide, San Francisco, Cal., 3.31.

## GERMAN ARMY REMOUNTS.

A REPORT upon horse breeding in Germany, published by the French Minister of Agriculture shows that Germany now breeds as many horses as she requires. Prussia has 18 Government breeding studs and stallion depots, with 2,043 stallions serving from 41 to 61 mares, an average of 51, or a total of over 100,000. There are in round figures 100,000 horses in the German Army in peace: cavalry, 70,000; artillery, 17,000; engineers and infantry, 13,000. The saddle horses are calculated to last ten years and draught horses nine.

The horses vary in size from 14.1 hands for the Hussars of the line, to 15 and 15.2 for the cuirassiers, and 16 for the Body Guard.

The area of land under cultivation attached to each depot is about a thousand acres, and the land is farmed so as to supply the stables with all the forage, especially green forage, which will be wanted for about 600 horses, this being the average number kept. The stables are large, well-aired, and simple in construction, each one being so arranged as to hold 20 horses, which are all left loose and without any clothing. There are no hay racks, the forage being placed in small quantities upon the bedding, while the oats are placed in a wooden manger which is fixed to the wall, and from which all the horses eat. They are kept without shoes, the feet being carefully attended to by the veterinarian, while the blacksmith pares them once a month. There is a good-sized paddock to each stable, in which the horses are allowed to roam at least four hours a day, and it is only upon joining the regiment that they are broken in. There is a groom to every twenty head, and the average ration consists of 13 lb. of straw, 11 lbs. of hay, and 7 lb. of oats. In summer, green fodder is almost the only kind of food given; but the horses are now rarely allowed to go out into the meadows at this or at other remount depots. It is estimated that the average cost of the keep of a horse during a year at one of these depots is \$75. The two main principles, in fact, which actuate the Administration of Remounts in its purchases is to secure young horses before they have been injured by premature labor, and to feed them well before sending them to the regiments for which they are intended.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

## CREUZOT ARMOR-PLATES.

THE French firm of Schneider et Cie., whose works are at Creuzot, do not appear to relish the idea of their homogeneous steel plates being used in England for the purpose of testing, not only the quality of the plates themselves, but also that of new and improved armor-piercing projectiles, the invention of Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co., of Sheffield. These new projectiles are said to be superior to anything as yet invented, and the Admiralty desiring to give them a fair trial, decided to test them on plates of foreign manufacture. But Messrs. Schneider et Cie object to their plates being subjected to such an ordeal, and have flatly refused to supply the English Government with steel plates for such a purpose, although willing enough to undertake to armor one or more of our ships now in course of construction. The only inference we can draw from the decision arrived at by the Creuzot firm is, that Messrs. Schneider et Cie fear sending their plates to England to be tried. In Russia, Italy, and other foreign countries, official reports and decisions are more often determined by the wealth of the competitor, and his willingness to share it with others, than on the absolute merit of the invention under trial, and in this manner officials and contractors share the plunder wrung from the taxpayers. Were Creuzot plates to be given a fair trial in England, and the report of the English School of Gunnery or Select or Ordnance Committee be unfavorable, the loss to Creuzot would be enormous, the injury irreparable—such as no number of carefully-planned trials in Denmark, Italy, or Russia could remedy, or reports of benevolent foreign committees make amends for.

Messrs. Schneider et Cie point to the results then obtained are so conclusively in favor of their homogeneous system of steel armor that further trials are unnecessary and inconvenient. The latter, certainly—most inconvenient we should say. But it will be a long time before the most ardent admirer of armor will admit that homogeneous steel, as manufactured in France, has proved its superiority over the compound system on which armor-plates are manufactured in this country.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

LIEUT.-COL. R. H. OFFLEY, 17th Inf., commanding, received orders, May 5, to proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., in command of 100 picked men from the depot, in connection with the labor troubles in Cincinnati, O. The battalion was composed of Cos. A and D, 50 men to a company, with Capt. D. F. Callinan, 1st Inf., commanding Co. D, and 1st Lieut. R. P. Brown, 4th Inf., Co. A. 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, 22d Inf., is also on duty with the battalion, which, up to the time of writing, still remains on duty at Newport Barracks. The movement was made with extraordinary rapidity, only five hours elapsing from receipt of despatch to the actual time of reporting for duty in Cincinnati.

Lieut. Col. Forsyth, 1st Cav., was at the depot Saturday. Capt. Young's brother from New York, accompanied by his daughter, is on a visit to the Depot Quartermaster here. J. S.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## RIOTS AND HOW TO DEAL WITH THEM.

The terrible slaughter wrought among the Chicago police by the single dynamite bomb thrown has called public attention to the fact that anarchy and lawlessness of all sorts go hand in hand, that any mob is brutal and has to be treated to blood and iron and not with kid gloves.

The admirable narrative of the Milwaukee disturbances, which appears in this week's issue of the JOURNAL, shows that discipline, determination, coolness and firmness on the part of the representatives of law and order will always prove victorious. The results of the determined action of the Chicago police after they were aroused by the terrible slaughter of their comrades, is another instance of this sort. These cases, however, prove that in a hand to hand encounter the advantage of numbers is much on the side of the mob, and that such an encounter should be avoided if possible.

A few volleys at long range like those at Milwaukee would have obviated the shedding of much valuable blood in Chicago. The advice of the Wisconsin authorities to their troops to avoid such close encounters, was a wise precaution, and one well to be taken to heart by all commanders of State troops. Neither at East St. Louis, Milwaukee, nor at Chicago did the mob gather in such numbers or show the desperation of the rioters at Pittsburg in 1877, and the destruction of property in the present instances was comparatively insignificant; yet the Chicago troubles presented a new and alarming feature. They gave proof that the use of dynamite by rioters is a reality and not a delusion of alarmists, as has frequently been claimed. On the other hand the vast progress in efficiency, both by the military and the police, can no longer be doubted.

In nearly every instance of riot during the last decade, excepting probably that at Milwaukee the other day, the authorities have been too lenient, and the mob knowing this became correspondingly aggressive. They felt sure that a large portion of the public and of the sensational press sympathized with them. Energetic measures against them by either police or military are so frequently misrepresented and criticised as a needless display of brutality and tyranny, that this restrains police and troops from decisive action until the damage becomes almost irreparable. It is a well-recognized fact that troops should only be called out at the last moment when every other means fails, but when called out they should act as they would against an enemy in the field.

The large body of them, however, are comparatively helpless in a street fight because they cannot individually defend themselves and have to wait for orders from their superiors for action. Skirmishers, of course, are exempt from this restriction and these should therefore be employed so as to keep a distance of at least a block or two between the troops and the mob, by an irresistible "move on," and persons who refuse to comply must of necessity be treated as rioters and shot. The police have this advantage over troops that when the time for action arrives they do not have to wait for specific orders but can use their clubs and pistols in every direction to the best advantage, but both club and pistol are not effective at long distances. If the police were for such occasions armed with more effective weapons; if a few Gatlings were concealed behind their first advancing line in such manner that they could be unmasked and played on the mob in an instant, and if the mob were aware of this fact, the moral effect would be decidedly in favor of an accelerated retreat before the guardians of the peace. The indiscriminate use by the troops in the streets of the regulation bullets with full charges of powder has frequently been the cause of killing people way beyond the scene of action and not connected whatever with the disturbances. Such a case happened at Milwaukee. An excellent means of avoiding this danger, and yet still more effective than the ordinary bullet, would be to arm troops with multi-charge cartridges, a device by which the shell contains bullets cut in three pieces, held together by wax but torn asunder by the explosion. These fired with reduced charges, say 40 grains, would still combine the deadly effect of the ordinary bullet at any reasonable range with safety to those who are not "in the fight."

What we have said here is with reference to cases where mob violence is in the ascendancy. But the great point to be considered is the means of preventing it from ever reaching this stage. With reference to this, General Fitz John Porter, now one of the Police Commissioners of New York, said in the *North American Review* of October last:

It is very difficult to draw the line where forbearance shall cease to be a virtue, and where stern duty compels the authorities to use coercion. All this must be left to their good sense, alert judgment, and proper appreciation of each individual case. There should be no dillying with a mob. It is hydra-headed, many-sided, and, at the outset, undecided as to its future movements; but if, without the use of decided measures for prevention, it be suffered to take its own way, a leader will soon be found of sufficient capacity to direct and control these movements. Let this period once be

passed, and let a master mind be placed in command, with subservience on the part of his followers, and the control of the mob in the right direction is forever lost.

When then is the decisive moment at which the blow must be struck? The solution of this problem depends not upon any argument, but upon an instantaneous grasping of the facts and necessities of the case and of the steps necessary to be taken, and prompt action upon the decision of the moment. A howling, surging mob may be scattered in an instant by the use of discreet measures; but a mob actuated by one ruling motive, organized and directed by one master mind, can no more be controlled by human ingenuity, out-side of itself, than can the Falls of Niagara be dammed with straw.

The qualities most needed, in those who are charged with the duty of preventing riots, are coolness, decision, alertness, and courage. Let the mob once ascertain that any of these qualities are wanting in those who seek to suppress, and the opportunity for suppression is lost. It would have been more merciful in the end to those composing many mobs, certainly to those who suffered from their excesses, if instead of firing blank cartridges a few bullets had found their way into the muskets. One determined man, with fearless front and undaunted courage, has been of more service in preventing a riot than scores of dilly-dallying mayors and governors who read the riot act and begged and besought the rioters to disperse, and called them by endearing names.

The whole subject of the causes, the treatment, and the suppression of riots in all phases, however, has been most thoroughly and exhaustively treated and expounded by Major General Edward L. Molineux, of the 2d New York Division, and his admirable articles have appeared in the pages of the JOURNAL at various times.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WISCONSIN TROOPS ON RIOT DUTY.

In proportion to population, the city of Milwaukee has more of the Socialistic-Anarchistic class than Chicago, and the Mayor had grave reason to look for trouble with the coming of May. Governor Rusk kept a wary eye on the situation; Adjutant-General Chapman had long before made every possible arrangement for the quick assembly of the State troops. On Sunday, May 2, the labor demonstration took place; on Monday the strikers began driving non-strikers from work; on Monday night the Governor had left the capital and hastened to Milwaukee, but the Mayor and Sheriff could not nerve themselves to the point of bringing down upon their heads the wrath of so many voters, and so would not call for troops up to midnight. At 7.30 in the morning the Sheriff flew to the Governor in hot haste. At 9 o'clock both Mayor and Sheriff appealed for State troops and in a minute the Governor had the riot alarm clanging on every fire bell in the city. The local troops consisted of the "swell" Light Squadron, the 1st Battery, and the 4th Battalion.

In forty minutes the commands were reported ready at their armories, and the companies of the 1st Regiment along the Southern Wisconsin Division of the St. Paul road were assembling at points varying from 175 to 25 miles from Milwaukee. The 2d and 3d Regiments, to the north and northwest, were ordered held in readiness, while the 1st, by special trains, was hurried to the city.

From the great breweries in the northwestern part of town on a circuit through the car and machine shops—the Allis Works and on down to the rolling mills at Bay View the distance is some eight miles—a big line to guard, and the mob's objective points seemed to be these "plants." A huge throng swept over the police and marched to the Bay View Mills. Major Traenmer, with the 4th Battalion, was sent thither by special train. Colonel Lewis, 1st Regiment, was ordered to post detachments at the shops in the Menomonee Valley as fast as the troop trains arrived, while Col. King, of the Governor's staff, was assigned to the command of the cavalry, the guns and a battalion at the Central Station. No serious disturbance occurred until Wednesday morning. The soldiers were hooted, pelted and blasphemed, but behaved with cool and disciplined courage and swept the crowds from the threatened points.

Early on Wednesday morning the Socialist leaders sent a mob of two thousand rioters armed with pistols and clubs to "clean out the militia" and burn the mills. At the same time other gangs closed on Lewis's men at the Allis Works and overpowered the police on the West Side. Every officer had his orders clear and sharp: Defend your positions and your men; shoot if necessary, and shoot to hit. The Bay View mob were ordered to halt, but pressed on yelling defiance. Traenmer gave them one volley at 200 yards and sent them tumbling back in wild disorder, leaving a dozen on the ground. Only two companies were ordered to fire, but that one volley ended the business there. Meantime, Col. Lewis was sent with a battalion to the assistance of the police on the West Side, and cleared the streets of a howling mob without firing a shot.

Later in the afternoon the Governor at the armory received a hurried message from the Chief of Police at the Milwaukee Garden, the rendezvous of the Socialists on the West Side: "Send us all the help you can; we are driven." Col. King, with the cavalry and two companies of infantry (1st Regiment), all that could be spared, was ordered to the scene. It was a sharp march, and the command was met with blasphemy and billingsgate, but never a shot or brickbat. They had fired on the police and driven the chief and his men to bay, but the squadron rode through them with perfect ease, and in five minutes the Colonel was able to report the crowd driven back a block in every direction from the threatened position. A number of ringleaders were arrested and pitched into the patrol wagons; and every man pressing upon the skirmish line was similarly hauled in. The crowd howled but would make no dash to the rescue. Finally the Mayor drove up under escort and held a long parley with some leaders, as a result of which he directed the police and military to withdraw. The temper of the soldiers had been severely tried and they were loth to go without a fight, but the withdrawal was as disciplined as the advance. For four blocks the command marched through dense throngs that had received them with jeers and howls, but whom an hour's contact had reduced to respectful silence.

That night the leading Anarchists were lodged behind the bars at the jail, and the police notified the commanding officer of the troops guarding the central station that a mob was assembling on the west side of the river to march across and rescue them.

The Mayor suggested that he could "swing the bridges" and prevent their crossing, but the Colonel commanding begged that they be allowed to cross and then swing the bridges behind them and leave the mob to the care of the troops. No mob came—nor has one assembled up to date. The single volley of Traenmer's men knocked the fight out of local socialism, and though guards will be maintained at the armory most of the troops are to-day returning home. They have had just one week's active service, and the discipline and bearing of officers and men have won the enthusiastic praise of all good citizens. Wisconsin officers have not studied Molineux and Brownell for nothing, and with their soldier Governor and Adjutant-General they stand as confidently to their duty as any troops it has been our lot to see.

## MILITARY TEST OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

ENTRIES in the military test of physical endurance have already commenced to come in from several regiments. The affair is creating quite a stir among military men generally, and is very favorably endorsed by nearly all who have met. The following unsolicited letter from a prominent surgeon in the N. G. S. N. Y. was received by Mr. Weston on Tuesday last, and but echoes the opinion of many:

NEW YORK, May 6, 1886.

Edward P. Weston, Esq., Director-General, etc.:

DEAR SIR: Kindly send me copies of the circulars that have been issued in relation to the "Military Test of Physical Endurance" soon to take place.

I am heartily in favor of such a plan, and the movement will receive my cordial support.

This competition should be an extremely interesting one, especially to military men. The competition is entirely free from anything of a degrading nature. The rules are common sense ones, and are exceptionally fair, competitors being charged no entrance fee, while quarters and food are furnished to them and also for one attendant free, and valuable prizes offered.

The contest being limited to 12 hours a day for 5½ days, makes the competition a natural one, and should bring out valuable suggestions regarding the equipments of the National Guardsman, particularly the knapsack, which differs considerably in the various States, and is anything but perfection. We have no doubt that the military authorities could gain some valuable hints on improving the military outfit of the National Guard by watching closely this practical contest. The shoemaker will also play an important part in the competition, and there will be a chance for some of the liniment and oil cures to be tested. It will also demonstrate what an extended experience in heavy marching order under favorable circumstances is like, and which our Canadian brethren (who indulge largely in all branches of athletics) got a real taste of last year. The competition ground, situated on Long Island Sound (Glenwood, near Glen Island), is one of the most delightful spots in the country, and at the least will afford a competitor and attendant a good week's outing for nothing, besides giving him a chance to win a big prize.

In consideration of the delay experienced in communicating with National Guardsmen who reside at a distance, the time of closing the entries for out of town competitors, for all except the competition for the first two weeks, has been extended to June 17.

## RESIGNATION OF MAJ.-GEN. ALEX. SHALER.

ON April 29 last Gen. Alexander Shaler sent in his resignation from the National Guard to the Adjutant General of the State in the following terms:

"Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith my resignation of the office of Major General of the 1st Division, N. G. S. N. Y. It has been for some time my intention to resign said office on the termination of 20 years of service as commander of the 1st Division, which would be on Jan. 24 next. I now find myself, after 40 years of military service for the State and nation and in the 20th year of my command of this division—a service which I know has been faithful and to the extent of my ability efficient, and which has involved great personal and pecuniary sacrifices on my part—subject to a most serious charge in a civil court against my official action. The charge is unjust and unfounded. It contradicts the whole tenor of my life. It assumes that I am false to the interests I have most loved and struggled for. It is grossly and cruelly false; but I feel that it impairs and perhaps destroys my usefulness in the position I have so long been proud to occupy, and I cannot permit the organization whose interest I have at heart to rest under the cloud which my continued command might cast upon it."

The resignation was accepted Wednesday, May 12. Gen. Shaler, as will appear from the following history, has been connected with the military for over 40 years, and has rendered valuable services in various capacities. In the volunteer army he served as follows: Major, 7th Regt., mustered in April 28, 1861, mustered out June 3, 1861; Lieut.-Col. 1st U. S. Chasseurs (65th N. Y. Vols), June 11, 1861; Colonel July 17, 1862; Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols., May 28, 1863; mustered out Aug. 24, 1865; Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols., July 27, 1865.

His record in the State service shows that he was private, 5th company Washington Grays, 3d Regt. Art. (now 8th Regt.), April 29, 1845; corp'l, Oct. 13, 1845; transferred to Co. H, Aug. 27, 1847; 1st sergeant, Sept. 3, 1847; transferred to 2d company, 7th Regt., Nov. 9, 1848; sergeant, Jan. 25, 1849; 1st sergeant, June 28, 1849; 1st lieutenant, Aug. 30, 1849; captain, March 18, 1850; major, 7th Regt., Dec. 13, 1850; vacated office by entering in U. S. Service; colonel of 1st Regt., Hudson Brigade, N. J. Militia from Sept. 1854 to 1859, while captain in 7th Regt.; major general, Jan. 23, 1867.

NOW THAT General Shaler has resigned, the air is full of speculations, numerous and various, as to who will be the individual on whom the mantle will fall. Candidates of all descriptions, with all sorts of pretensions, are in the field. They spring up on all sides. If the filling of the place were a matter of seniority the position would naturally come to Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, now commanding the 1st Brigade, and the General says he has done sufficient duty to be entitled to the position. Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, of the 2d Brigade, a much younger man than General Ward, but an experienced and meritorious officer, with a war record from Sergeant to Lieutenant-Colonel is also an aspirant. Of the outsiders we have not the space to speak here.

For some time past it has been periodically stated in the daily press that Adjutant-General Josiah Porter would vacate his present position for that just resigned by General Shaler, in order to make room for General D. D. Wythe, as Adjutant-General. We do not credit this statement, but simply give it as we find it. The very absurdity of such a circuitous route on the part of General Porter to obtain a position virtually inferior to that held by him is the best proof of its improbability.

The most probable assumption is that nothing will be done in the matter at all for the present and there is really no hurry because the brigades can just as well and with greater expedition to business, report direct to Albany, than through the intermediate channel of Division Headquarters. Perhaps the present state of affairs may lead to the consolidation of the two divisions under one head, or to the en-

the abolishment of divisions. Should, however, it be found necessary to appoint a Major-General for the 1st Division, then, by all means, abandon for once the principle which so frequently governs in the appointment of staff officers, because the position demands a man of military knowledge and experience, a man of action, youthful, vigorous and practical, an enemy to superannuated ideas—in short an accomplished, modern soldier.

### RIFLE QUALIFICATIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows:

Through your columns I desire to call attention to a barrier in the way of aspirants to marksmen's honors.

A man who has attended one general practice with his regiment and failed to qualify in the first class is permitted to shoot in approved matches and compete for a marksman's badge. If he has money and time at his disposal he can shoot several times in one day, and as there are a number of match days, a man can try at least twenty times during the season.

Though this system makes the medal more common, it is an excellent plan, as it stimulates many men to practice who, otherwise, would not. But, to the point:

A man who is unfortunate enough to make over 24, but less than 42 points in his practice with the regiment must accept that as his final score, and be content with a marksman's badge; consequently he does not shoot again during the year, while if he were permitted the privilege of striving for a sharpshooter's bar he would gladly do so.

While it would cause a little more trouble in the Department of Rifle Practice to alter scores, the State would be fully repaid for this trouble, as it would make many skilled shots. Under our present system men who think they can, with practice, make 42 points in the first class, do not try to qualify with the regiment, but wait and shoot in a match.

It would be better if there were three classes: 3d class to be those who make over 24 and less than 40, to be designated riflemen; 2d class to be those who make over 39, but less than 45, to be designated marksmen; 1st class to be those who make 45 or over, to be designated sharpshooters.

In this way there would be a continual incentive to further practice.

But, if this last proposition is too premature, give, at least, the marksmen a chance to become sharpshooters.

SOLDIER.

### NEW YORK.

The joint drill of Companies F and I, 12th Regt., which took place on Thursday evening, May 13, was quite a success, but it occurred too late in the week to give a full report of it in our present issue.

Col. T. H. McGrath, Asst. Insp.-Gen., inspected the 27th Separate Company at Malone on Friday, May 7. The company has made great improvement during the past two years. It now counts three officers and 60 men, all of the former and 57 of the latter being present at inspection.

The Columbia Institute cadets held their annual reception and drill at the 22d Regiment Armory on Friday evening, May 14. The boys did remarkably well.

Gen. E. L. Molineux issues orders for rifle practice of the 2d Division as follows: 3d Brigade, May 17, 24, and 27; 4th Brigade, May 20, 26 and 31. Second general practice will be allowed at the expense of the individuals. The Division staff will practice May 27, with rifle and pistol at Creedmoor.

In accordance with above directions the 13th have selected May 24 as their firing day, leaving the armory in fatigue uniform at 7.10 A. M. This regiment will have a street riot drill on Monday, May 17.

Col. Clark in orders, announces the honorable discharge of Maj. Richard Allison, 7th Regt. The 7th will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Tuesday, May 18, as follows: Cos. A, B, and C, Tuesday, May 18; D, E, F, and G, Friday, May 21; and H, I, and K, Tuesday, May 25. Assembly at 7.06 A. M.

At the election of a Major of the 7th Regt., to fill the place vacated by Maj. Allison, the choice fell unanimously upon Capt. Wm. H. Kipp, of Co. D. Kipp is a very old member of the 7th and his company has held for years the left of the line. He first enlisted in the 7th Oct. 21, 1867.

The 9th Separate Company, Whitehall, at inspection May 2, presented a strength of 54 aggregate, 2 officers and 34 men being present and 2 officers and 16 men absent.

Capt. F. P. Earle has ordered the 2d Battery to attend divine service at the Church of the Holy Spirit, cor. Sixty-sixth st. and Madison ave., Sunday, May 16.

The 33d Regt. had an outdoor drill on Tuesday, May 11.

We are glad to announce that Brig.-Gen. James McLeer has proved the victor in his recent struggle with disease and that he is on the road to recovery.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE troops composing the O. N. G. have been brigaded for encampment purposes for the current year as follows:

First Brigade.—1st, 6th, and 13th Regiments Infantry, and 2d and 7th Batteries Light Artillery.

Second Brigade.—7th and 14th Regiments, 9th Battalion (2 companies colored), and Governor's Guard (unattached), infantry, and 4th and 5th Batteries Light Artillery.

Third Brigade.—5th, 8th, and 17th Regiments Infantry, and 1st, 3d, and 6th Batteries Light Artillery.

Fourth Brigade.—2d, 3d, and 16th Regiments Infantry, Toledo Cadets (unattached), and the 4th Battery Light Art.

The time of encampment and further details not yet announced. It is expected that this second move in the direction of brigading will be more successful than the one two years ago.

There are eleven regiments, one battalion, two unattached companies, and eight batteries. A law recently passed reduces the infantry to 82 companies, there now being 83. Six are to be disbanded.

The batteries have just been formed into a regiment, to be known as the 1st Regiment of Light Artillery, O. N. G. Capt. Louis Smith, of the 1st Battery, is placed in command until further orders. The following are the battery designations: 1st Battery, Cleveland, as Battery A; 2d, Cincinnati, as B; 3d, Zanesville, as C; 4th, Toledo, as D; 5th, Springfield, as E; 6th, Akron, as F; 7th, Marietta, as G; 8th, Columbus, as H. The guns of this regiment consist of twelve 3-in. rifles, eight 6-lb. Napoleons, four 12-lb. Napoleons, and eight Gatling guns.

The batteries have been made all four-run batteries. The Gatlings go to Columbus, Cincinnati, and Toledo, two each. This is a year of progress for the artillery arm. F. G. S.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### PENNSYLVANIA.

INSTEAD of division or brigade camps, the experiment of putting the National Guard into regimental camps of seven days will be tried this year. The several regiments will encamp as follows: Regiments of the 1st Brigade, from July 3 to July 10; regiments of the 3d Brigade, from July 10 to July 17; regiments of the 2d Brigade, from July 17 to July 23. The camps of the 1st Brigade must not exceed twenty miles from Philadelphia, and unless some change is made will be as follows: The 1st Regiment near Devon Inn; 2d, at Valley Forge; 3d, at Fort Mifflin; 6th, at Ville Nova; Battalion State Fencibles, at this writing, undecided. Regiments of 3d Brigade: 5th Regiment, at Altoona; 15th, at Meadville; 16th, at Franklin; 10th, undecided; 14th and 18th, Legosier Valley, near Pittsburgh. Regiments of 3d Brigade: 4th, at Altoona; 8th, at Lebanon; 9th, at Wilkesbarre; 12th, at Williamsport; and 13th, at Scranton.

Per diem pay will be allowed for five days and commutation of rations will be allowed at rate of twenty cents per ration.

Cavalry and artillery are given the option of going into camp or not, but if they encamp, they are to go dismounted. All expenses other than transportation and rations, as usual, must be borne by regiments. Recruiting will cease from the receipt of the order and until further orders.

The brigade and division camps of Pennsylvania have not been as beneficial as hoped for. Regimental camps properly

conducted are certainly calculated to give better results than camps of larger bodies of men, but whether the camps proposed for this summer in Pennsylvania will be any better than those of past years, or show as good results as the camp at Peekskill, N. Y., is very doubtful. One thing, they will not be killed like the camps heretofore held, by reviews and other show exhibitions, but there will still be a lack of uniform instruction in guard and other practical duties; always so far a subject of criticism. All expenses other than transportation and the miserable pittance of a ration at twenty cents must come out of the regimental treasury, which means out of the pockets of the men, and will still be a source of dissatisfaction. Some of the organizations are small, and in some discipline will be lax. This, however, will not apply to all. There are regimental commanders who heartily approve of regimental camps. It will be their opportunity, and many of them will take advantage of it, and, if possible, show that their commands when in camp under their own control and they personally responsible, improve more rapidly than under higher authority.

That part of the order prohibiting enlistments is objectionable. It was made probably with a view to prevent "substitution," but will not do so. Offenders in this respect should be dealt with in a more summary manner. Every good recruit that can be had should be enlisted. There is always much more in the Pennsylvania regiments. Moreover, a tour in camp can be made of as much and more benefit to a recruit than to an old soldier.

The time selected for the regiments of the 1st Brigade is unsatisfactory. So near the first of the month will prevent many from leaving on account of business. The 3d, 4th, and 5th being more or less of holidays, will almost insure a crowd of visitors, which will interfere with the instruction. The 9th they are to be brought into Fairmount Park for inspection, thus having but three days for work without interference. To send organizations into camp under these circumstances is throwing away money and trouble alike.

The 1st Regiment was inspected (arms, equipments, etc.), on Monday evening, May 3. In numbers several of the companies were rather weak, but the general appearance was excellent and the discipline was a vast improvement over last year. The performance wound up with a dress parade, almost perfect in every detail; in fact, the best that we have seen in the regiment for many a day. The adjutant, however, should not have read his own name when publishing the orders.

TOWNSLEY.

Col. F. L. Hitchcock, in publishing the report of the rifle practice of the 13th Regiment, says: "The season has proved a most creditable advance upon the brilliant record of last year. The total number of qualified marksmen this season is 349 against 209 last season, an increase of 140 marksmen. Over 64 per cent. of the aggregate strength of the regiment have this season earned the marksmen's badge. This is a record without a parallel in Pennsylvania and probably but one in the United States. Company A leads the list this year with 100 marksmen, followed by Company B with 97, the remarkable number of 71. This number includes all who were members at the beginning of the season and who became such prior to its close. This is the fifth consecutive season that Company A has qualified every member in its rolls. Its shooting this year is almost equal to its remarkable achievements of last year. It presents one score of 49, and 13 of 40 and above. This company also furnished five members of the victorious Pennsylvania Inter-State Team at Creedmoor this year. Next to Company A in numbers of marksmen, comes B, with a very creditable record of 55, being 95 per cent. of its membership, an increase of 12 over last year. C follows with 48, 80 per cent. of its membership, against 34 last year, on increase of 14. Fourth in members but second in score runs D with 40, an increase of 6. Co. D shows 12 who have qualified with 40 and upwards, of which number 6 have 45 and better. C and D each show records of 47 and 48; while the latter company furnished four of the members of the Inter-State Team at Creedmoor, and three of the four comprising the 13th Regiment Team in the State Match. Not the least gratifying of the year's work is the records of Companies E and G. The former without a single marksman for 1884, has this year qualified 49, and her score record is equally creditable. She shows one score of 48—second highest in the regiment, and eight with scores of 40 and better. Company G qualified last year only eight; this year 37, showing some very commendable work. Of the remaining companies, H has nearly doubled her last year's record, but it is far below her capabilities, and F and I have done fairly as well as could be expected under the peculiar circumstances in which they have been placed. Another year these companies can, and doubtless will take their proper places as marksmen. In the annual competitions our teams have reaped for the regiment a full share of the year's honors. We had the honor to furnish nine members of Pennsylvania Team at the Inter-State Match at Creedmoor. The victory of our team over New York and Massachusetts, both veteran States, in rifle practice, is as gratifying as it is creditable to the faithful work of the 13th, which has alone made it possible. This is said whilst freely acknowledging the merits of the other three distinguished marksmen composing the team."

### MASSACHUSETTS.

THE dates of encampment of the Massachusetts troops have been fixed as follows: 1st Brig., June 8; 2d Brig., July 20; 1st Corps of Cadets, July 19; 2d Corps of Cadets, Aug. 10. The annual drills will take place as follows: 1st Infantry, Sept. 9; 3d Infantry, Sept. 16; 5th Infantry, Sept. 8; 6th Infantry, Sept. 15; 8th Infantry, Sept. 9; 9th Infantry, Sept. 15; 1st Battalion Cavalry, Oct. 6; Battery A, Sept. 11; Co. F, Cav., Sept. 10; 1st Cadets, Oct. 19; 2d Cadets, June 14.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### ENGLISH CARTRIDGES AND BAYONETS—ALASKA.

ENCLOSED you will find an account of the decoration by her Majesty of 16 cavalry soldiers, the most distinguished of that face of the square consisting of cavalry acting as infantry, which was broken by the charge of Arab spearmen. The list is not for insertion, being too long, but to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that 3 out of the 16, viz.: Corporal Holt, 1st Life Guards; Corporal Rowley, 4th Dragoon Guards, and Sergeant Major Paterson, 2d Dragoons, earned this medal for "distinguished conduct in the field," by "assisting the men when their rifles jammed!" Petty economy in adhering to the old system of the weak coiled cartridge cover instead of the American "solid drawn," was thus within an ace of causing the annihilation of this square of the cream of the British Army.

The personal exertions of these cavalymen, heroic as they were, would not have pushed back the swarms of brave Arabs, had it not been for the rear rank of the opposite face, consisting of the Grenadier Guard foot regiment. As your readers know, ranks in a square are four deep. It was the last of these that faced about order and went to the assistance of the hard pressed cavalymen, showing the advantage of discipline when in a tight place. As the eye glances down this list of services an excellent idea is conveyed of the state of affairs during that bad time at Abu-Klea; it was, indeed, regular "hammer and tongs" work.

With regard to bayonets, I remember looking at the first of them that appeared in public. It was on the rifle of a sentry at the War Office in London. Its length and thinness caught my eye, I then saw that the rifle was much shorter than usual. In fact, the man was armed with the new Martini-Henry and

the long, thin bayonet, to make up the proper length. For a sword or rapier held in the hand, the weapon may be strong enough, but my impression was and is, that its too flimsy for the leverage thrown on it at the end of a rifle worked with both arms by a 180 lb. man.

Some say that rapid firing with bayonets fixed may have impaired the weapons, but it has been proved by the test of those out of store that the stuff was inferior, but even when of good stuff I am confident it is too long for its thickness. Preserve the length by all means, but make it somewhat stouter, and fix it only when required, is my advice. This latter is not new. When I was campaigning in India, I observed that the native cavalry regiments never drew swords on parade. They are kept as sharp as razors, and it is dangerous to have them drawn for mere drill purposes.

Indeed, there is a true story of a well-known cavalry general arrived from England. He caused his brigade on the first inspection in India to "draw swords." The colonel of the native cavalry regiment told "my Lord," that any accident or crowding in the ranks might cause serious wounds; that his men only drew swords when charging the enemy or on sentry upon which "my Lord" called out, "return razors," colonel, "return razors."

We hope to see some account of the Indian manoeuvres in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from your officers who were present. It has received some attention in Canada and Australia that their officers were forgotten; but this will not happen again; it was an oversight, and it is probable they will be sent now and then to report on the manoeuvres of the great armies in Europe.

Colonel Cameron, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to represent the Imperial Government in determining the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska. Not a few congratulate England and Canada that this territory has been sold to the United States by Russia. The latter being a purely military power, would, by this time, have had a Vladivostok there, with 10,000 men, now that all her ports in the North Pacific are discovered to freeze in a hard winter.

10,000 Russian troops, easily increased to 20,000, could have struck at the heart of peaceful Canada and the communications of the Empire. Their place d'armes would have been perfectly open to them during peace via the Canadian Pacific Railway. No questions would have been asked regarding the passage of stores, and soldiers and sailors would only have had to put on civilian's clothes in passing, if even that. Any trouble, however, on that score could have been evaded by going through the United States.

Doubtless the Russians now see their mistake. I look on the sale of Alaska as one of the greatest strategical errors ever made, from a Russian point of view. For England and Canada it has been simply a marvellous piece of luck.

The gold quartz veins in the Selkirk Range are very satisfactory. The lists of tests made at New York are reliable. Their result is even, and of a good paying amount. These veins come up from your country, and running through British Columbia as they do in regular fashion, will doubtless turn up in Alaska. There is every promise of a boom in May and June in the mines at the big bend on the Columbia where the quartz veins are thickest. It is 60 miles by pack road from Fairwell Station, Canadian Pacific Railroad, at the second crossing of the Columbia, north of Arrow Lake. The boom will probably be a steady one, on business principles, and on a moderate scale.

P. BRITISH COLUMBIA, April 15, 1886

IN Pennsylvania there are 2,338 pupils in the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, divided as follows: Chester Springs, 297; Dayton, 173; Hartford, 206; Mansfield, 149; McAllisterville, 232; Mercer, 226; Mount Joy, 249; Uniontown, 168; White Hall, 246; and Philadelphia, 274. In seven homes scattered about the State there are 118 children.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE manoeuvres of the 15th German Army Corps will take place this year in the neighborhood of Strasburg, commencing Sept. 12.

FROM Glasgow comes a despatch to the *Nautical Gazette*, which announces the construction on the Clyde of a most formidable engine of war, which threatens to annihilate every ironclad in the world, according to the claims of the inventors. It is a vessel of Vicker's steel, with a speed of 22 knots, armed with Maxim guns, throwing 10 six-inch improved shots a minute, and also a shell containing 400 lbs. of blasting gelatine, which can be hurled 1,500 yards. Each one of these shells, the makers of this mysterious engine of naval warfare say, can wipe out of existence the largest ironclad afloat. Experiments which are claimed to have been witnessed were "successful and startling," the explosive's "destructive powers being something awful to behold." Properly enough, if what the correspondent says is true, this naval machine is to be called the *Destroyer*, incidentally, and with an eye to business, the correspondent advises the United States to buy one of these machines as "a cheap and effective navy."

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences a paper was read on "The Constitution of the Earth's Crust," by M. Faye. It is argued that the surface of the globe cools more rapidly and to a greater depth under the oceans than on the continents, because heat radiates more freely through liquid than through solid bodies. And as this discrepancy has existed for millions of years, the crust of the earth must now be denser under the waters than under dry land. Hence, in the pendulum observations and other calculations made relative to the figure of the globe, no account should be taken of the attraction of the continental masses lying above sea-level, this excess of matter being compensated lower down by a corresponding diminution of density. In the same way no account should be taken of the feeble attraction of the oceans, because this also is compensated a little lower down by the greater density of the solid crust under the oceanic basins. The same conclusion is pointed at by the now completed triangulation of India, Col. Clarke remarking that it would seem that these pendulum

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New York, April 20th, 1882.

My attention was first called to the use of Clysmic Water by Judge Hilton in Saratoga some two years since, but simply as a table water, mixing with wines. Since then I have used it not only for the table, where I think it excels any other water I have ever seen, but in various forms of disease. In Diabetes, Bright's Disease, and Catarrh of the Bladder, as well as in conditions arising from deranged digestion, it has afforded marked and positive benefit. In fever where there is great thirst and scanty urine, I find it refreshing and beneficial, acting much better than ordinary water. In Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever it acts very kindly, relieving the patient of much of the danger from the secondary kidney trouble so apt to prove fatal. In the sick room and on the dinner table the Clysmic water is always welcome. The only trouble I can see will be as it becomes thoroughly known the demand will exceed your ability to supply.

From WM. TODD HELMUTH, M.D., 299 Madison ave., Prof. Surgery, N. Y. Hom. Medical College.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16, 1883.

I have been a long time in making up my mind regarding "Clysmic" Water, and after many trials, extending over several years, I must say that I am convinced of its efficacy in the treatment of certain forms of Kidney and Bladder diseases, and for a table water I regard it the best in the world.

From REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 23d, 1884.

I have been using the Clysmic Water for more than two years with great satisfaction.

From REV. THEO. L. CUYLER, 176 OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 22d, 1884.

I am not a connoisseur in wines, but I am in mineral water; and my family agree with me that the "Clysmic" is the most admirable. It comes up to the Jeffersonian test—it is "honest and loyal to the Constitution." May it "cast out the evil spirits" from many a table.

From HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, ex-Governor of the State of New York.

UTICA, Dec. 11th, 1883.

My family have used the Clysmic Water I got from you; we are all pleased with it, and think it has the advantage of valuable medicinal qualities.

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S. L. M. BARLOW,  
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As a pure, refreshing table water, to be used with or without wines, I know of nothing which suits me better. Ex-Governor of New York

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

I value it highly. Pure and refreshing, quite beneficial in its action.

WM. ALLEN BUTLER,  
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From HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York.

67 CAMBRIDGE PLACE,  
BROOKLYN, Dec. 17th, 1883.

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It is so delicious. I should feel it a serious loss to be deprived of it.

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37 East 37th st., New York City.

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observations have established the fact—previously indicated by the astronomical observations of latitude in India—that there exists some unknown cause, or distribution of matter, which counteracts the attraction of the visible mountain masses.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* continues to call attention to the reported threat of General Lord Wolseley to resign and lead the Ulster loyalists in rebellion if home rule be granted Ireland, despite the fact that it has been officially denied that he ever made such a threat. The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that General Wolseley considers Mr. Gladstone a traitor, and refuses to have any social intercourse whatsoever with him. The *Dublin Express* (Conservative), comment-

ing on the alleged Wolseley threat, says that one result of the passage of the Home Rule bill would be to clear the army within twenty-four hours of some of its best officers, "who," adds that paper, "would not go alone to Ulster." The *Express* also declares that military strategists are already studying Irish maps and Ulster's history.

The silver medals given for bravery in the Egyptian campaign have on the obverse the head of the Queen, and on the reverse the Sphinx, over which is the word "Egypt" and under the name of the owner. Two clasps surmount the medal. On one is the word "Kirkbeken" and on the other "The Nile, 1884-85."

Mrs. Jonson and Miss Jones have removed from 13 East 31st st., where their school has been located fourteen years, to 11 East 32d st., New York City. Their new residence is much more commodious, and in every way more desirable and elegant.

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HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S  
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It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving  
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LADIES will be interested in the attractive sale of Silk Novelties announced in this week's issue by James McCreery and Co., one of the oldest and most substantial dry goods houses in New York City. The goods offered are all of superior manufacture, and placed on their counters at prices that will command large sales.

Mr. NATHAN JOSEPH, San Francisco, writes: "I have had requests by the hundred for my razors, proving them exceptionally good through recommendation, and I am not astonished at one now and then not proving good, as no test can be used by which any one can swear to the quality of steel, but the brand advertised have proved themselves to be the best quality ever known."

R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4 1/4, 4 3/4, and 4 1/2 inches, while their moderate cost, viz. \$65, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

BENSON'S CAPSINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, colic, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

MARRIED.

GRANT-SHARPE.—At Norfolk, Va., May 6, Ensign ALBERT W. GRANT, U. S. Navy, to Miss FLORENCE SHARPE.

HAESELER-SMITH.—April 28, by Friends ceremony, at the residence of the bride's mother, N. W. 20th and Tioga sts., Philadelphia, Ensign FRANCIS J. HAESELER, U. S. N., to ALICE P. SMITH, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

HOOKER-COOPER.—At Fort Grant, A. T., May 4, 1886, by the Right Rev. George K. Dunlop, Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, Mr. EDWIN R. HOOKER, of Fort Grant, A. T., to BIRDIE, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Charles L. Cooper, U. S. A.

MCGRATH-BLAIR.—May 12, 1886, Lieut. HUGH J. MCGRATH, 4th U. S. Cav., to Miss LILLIAN BLAIR, daughter of Gen. C. W. Blair.

DIED.

BUTLER.—At Washington, D. C., May 11, 1886, GEORGE H. BUTLER, formerly 1st Lieut. 10th U. S. Inf.

CARROLL.—At San Antonio, Texas, April 18, Private M. J. CARROLL, Company G, 16th Infantry.

CLIFF.—At Detroit, Mich., April 30, Captain EMORY W. CLIFF, U. S. Army, retired.

COOPER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, MARY HELEN, only daughter of P. A. Engineer T. J. W. Cooper, U. S. N.

FREMONT.—At Memphis, Tenn., of heart disease, Colonel S. L. FREMONT, formerly Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

HARRIS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1886, Rev. N. SAYRE HARRIS, formerly 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Inf., aged 81.

HUNTINGTON.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 4, 1st Lieutenant HENRY D. HUNTINGTON, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

INCH.—At Washington, D. C., May 11, 1886, Mrs. MARY AGNES INCH, aged 73 years and 10 months, mother of Chief Engineer Philip Inch and P. A. Engineer Richard Inch, U. S. Navy.

KEYES.—At Pikesville, Md., May 10, LUCY BROOKS, widow of Hon. E. L. Keyes, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alex. S. Brooks, 4th U. S. Art., in the 60th year of her age.

STEWART.—At Pueblo, Colorado, EDWIN STEWART, Jr., son of Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., in the 18th year of his age.

VAUGHAN.—At Chester, Pa., May 10, 1886, JACOB K. VAUGHAN, Superintendent of Construction U. S. Lighthouse Establishment, in the 74th year of his age.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN CONSTIPATION.

Dr. J. N. ROBINSON, Medina, O., says: "In cases of indigestion, constipation and nervous prostration, its results are happy."

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WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, MAY 12, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, ARE INVITED AND WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL 10 A. M. MAY 22, 1886, FOR TAKING DOWN THE OLD PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING, bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore and Water sts., New York City, in conformity with specifications, which may be had on application at this office, where all further information, blank forms of proposals, contract, etc., can be obtained. Bidders must state for what amount they will do the work required by the specifications, and how much (a sum) they will pay for the material, which must be removed as specified. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Bids must be accompanied by a guarantee bond in the sum of \$5,000, and a bond for the same amount will be required upon execution of contract. Envelopes containing the proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Taking down Old Produce Exchange Building," and addressed to the undersigned. HENRY C. HODGES, Depot Quartermaster.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC RULES.

Athletic Sports, Archery, Billiards, Cycling, Bowling, Badminton, Bagatelle, Baseball, Boxing, Calisthenics, Chess, Cricket, Club Footing, Croquet, Curling, Fly Casting, Football, Fencing, Gymnastics, Hand Ball, Lawn Tennis, Polo, Rifle Shooting, Quoits, Racquet, Running, Shooting, Skating, Walking and Wrestling. The rules governing the above sports contained in the largest illustrated Catalogue of all kinds of Sporting Goods ever offered, will be mailed for 25 cents, which amount will be returned to the purchaser of goods to the amount of \$1.00 and upwards. Send for Catalogue No. 24. Any person sending 25 cents for above Catalogue before June 1st, 1886, is privileged to compete for a Cash Premium of \$100.00. To be given to the individual who correctly guesses the relative standing of the eight League Base Ball Clubs (namely, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington) at the close of the Championship Season of 1886. Should more than one person correctly guess the relative positions, the \$100.00 will be divided equally among the successful contestants. Inclose your guess with order for Catalogue. Address: A. G. Spalding & Bros., 241 Broadway, N. Y.

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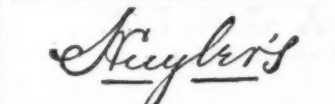
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Information desired of the relatives, if any, of Morris (or Maurice) Clarkson, late Sergeant Marines U. S. Navy, deceased, a native of Ireland. Address Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, WAR DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate), will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, May 19th, 1886, for furnishing Stationery for the War Department and its Bureaus in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. Blank forms of proposals, showing the items and estimated quantities required, together with circular relating thereto, will be furnished on application to this office. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Stationery." Bids will be considered on each item separately. C. H. HOYT, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, APRIL 20, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, ARE INVITED AND WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL 10 A. M. MAY 27, 1886, FOR SUPPLYING STEAMERS by charter to take the place of the steamers Chester A. Arthur, Ordinance and Atlantic respectively, when required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The steamer to take the place of the Chester A. Arthur must be of the size and character and have about the same passenger and freight capacity as the Arthur; and the steamers to take the places of the Ordinance and Atlantic respectively must have the capacity for freight and passengers and be of the size and character generally of the steamer James Bowen, which has a 26-inch cylinder, low pressure engine. All the vessels must be staunch, in first-class order in every respect, well equipped and found and conform fully to the requirements of the law. Coal will be furnished by the Department. Proposals must state the price per day of 24 hours for each vessel, and how much per hour for day service and for night service, and must include an engineer and a fireman. The remainder of the crew will be furnished by the Department. The vessels when required must be furnished immediately, or at such time as the Department may designate. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, MAY 7, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., May 22, 1886, for work and materials for the foundation of the new army building to be erected on the site bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water sts. as required by the specifications, which may be had on application at this office, where all further information, blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained. Bids must be made in strict conformity with the terms of the specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond in the sum of \$5,000, and a bond for the same amount will be required upon the execution of contract. Work must be commenced as soon as the successful bidder is notified that the contractor for tearing down the present building is through with his work. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing the proposals should be marked "Proposals for foundation of old Produce Exchange Building," and addressed to the undersigned. (Signed) HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

JOHNSTON'S PATENT STANDARD DRY SIZED KALSOMINE AND FRESCO PAINTS,

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PROPOSALS FOR DRAYAGE IN NEW YORK CITY. WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, APRIL 21, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 A. M., on May 28, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the drayage of the Quartermaster's Department, in New York City, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1886. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. Specifications and conditions of proposals, contract, service, and payment, and blank forms of proposals and contracts can be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Drayage," and addressed to the "Depot Quartermaster, New York City." HENRY C. HODGES, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE AND STRAW. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON ST., COR. GREENE, New York City, April 28, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock noon, on May 29, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering fuel, forage and straw, required at New York City, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and David's Island, N. Y. H., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the Department. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Blank and full information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked—"Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw," and be addressed to the undersigned. HENRY C. HODGES, Lieut.-Col. and D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

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The ARMY or NAVY SURGEON, and all other OFFICERS; the GUNNER; the MARINE; the ARTILLERYMAN; the TROOPER, should be familiar with PHENOL SODIQUE FOR MAN AND FOR BEAST. PROPRIETORS: HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, PHILADELPHIA. For Sale by Druggists and General Merchandise Dealers.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.—NERVOUS, weak, and debilitated men restored to health and strength. Electro-magnetic Belt and Suspensory. Price, \$5. A scientific article at moderate price. THUMLER & CO., 88 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS, FUEL, AND MILITARY SUPPLIES. U. S. MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate), will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 3d day of June next for furnishing Rations, and until 12 o'clock M. of the 4th day of June next for furnishing Fuel, to the United States Marines at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st July, 1886, to the 30th June, 1887, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H., Charleston, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Philadelphia and League Island, Pa., Annapolis, Md., Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, Cal. Specifications with blank proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermasters, 230 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal. Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of the 5th day of June next, for furnishing supplies consisting of Cloths, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Hats, Helmets, Military Stores, Brooms, Brushes, Axes, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States. Schedules with specifications of the supplies required can be obtained and the standard samples seen at the offices of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., Assistant Quartermasters' office, 230 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 615 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal., and at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. Blank forms of proposals and all information can be had by applying at any of the places named above. The office reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to waive defects; and bids from manufacturers of, or regular dealers in, supplies only will be considered. Bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Proposals may be made for one or more articles deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. They should be indorsed "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, or Military Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, 27 STATE ST., NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1886. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of June, 1886, for supplying such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables, fresh bread, Navy bread, for baking Navy bread, and for water, as may be required at the following Navy Yards and Stations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H., Charleston, Mass., Newport, R. I., Brooklyn, N. Y., League Island, Pa., Annapolis, Md., Washington, D. C., Norfolk, Va., Pensacola, Fla., and Mare Island, Cal. Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained upon application at the Inspection Provisions and Clothing at any of the Navy Yards or to the Pay Officers at Stations. Proposals may be made for one or more articles deliverable at one or more Yards or Stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and marked "Proposals for fresh provisions, water or baking." A. H. GILMAN, Pay Director, U. S. Navy.

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No. 1.	Carbon in tests	No. 1.	Carbon in tests	No. 1.	Carbon in tests	No. 1.	Carbon in tests	No. 1.	Carbon in tests	No. 1.	Carbon in tests	No. 1.	Carbon in tests
No. 2.	Carbon in tests	No. 2.	Carbon in tests	No. 2.	Carbon in tests	No. 2.	Carbon in tests	No. 2.	Carbon in tests	No. 2.	Carbon in tests	No. 2.	Carbon in tests
No. 3.	Carbon in tests	No. 3.	Carbon in tests	No. 3.	Carbon in tests	No. 3.	Carbon in tests	No. 3.	Carbon in tests	No. 3.	Carbon in tests	No. 3.	Carbon in tests
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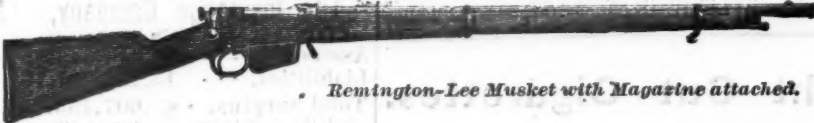


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